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CUBA'S MULATTO HERO.

ANTONIO MACEO, GREATEST GENERAL OF HIS RACE.

Born in Humble Life, He Became in Many Respects the Greatest Military Genius Cuba Has Yet Developed.—Courageous, but Honest.

Of all the interesting information gleaned by the congressional delegation that recently visited Cuba, none is more interesting and more romantic than that illustrative of the character and life of Gen. Antonio Maceo, says Amos J. Cummings, the Washington, D. C., special correspondent of the Indianapolis News.

It was gratifying to know that he was not killed by the treachery of the Spaniards, although they made several efforts to poison him. The writer has in his possession a pass without the lines, issued by a Spanish officer to a man charged with this mission. It is dated in 1895. The emissary reached Maceo's camp and disclosed the plot to him, begging him to be on his guard.

Maceo passed from the province of Pinar del Rio by boat, into that of Havana, and was endeavoring to reach the headquarters of the insurgents in that province, when he unexpectedly met a Spanish force and was killed. The story that he was led into an ambuscade by Dr. Zertuccha evidently is without foundation. The Spaniards liberated the physician, who was Maceo's surgeon, because he took advantage of Weyler's proclamation, pardoning insurgents who should voluntarily surrender.

Maceo was undoubtedly the greatest general that the revolution has produced. He was as swift on the march as Sheridan or Stonewall Jackson, and equally as prudent and wary. He had flashes of military genius whenever a crisis arose. It was to his sudden inspiration that Martinez Campos owed his final defeat at Coliseo, giving the patriots the opportunity to overrun the richest of the western provinces and to carry the war to the very gates of Havana.

Maceo developed rapidly in the ten years' war, which closed twenty years ago. As a boy, his brightness and probity attracted the attention of General Gomez, who made him his protege. In him Gomez had the utmost confidence, and he loved him as he loved his son or brother. Maceo entered the patriot army as lieutenant. His promotion was rapid, and he rose to the rank of major general. In that war he developed the ability shown in the present war. He died a lieutenant general. No one has ever questioned his patriotism. Money could not buy him; promises could not deceive him. His devotion to Cuban freedom was like the devotion of a father to his family. All his energies, physical and intellectual, were given freely to his country. He won the rank of colonel at Sacra, between Guimara and Puerto Principe.

This was the first and the only time that Maceo was ever driven back, but the odds against him were fearful. Gomez was engaged in battle with General Valmesada, under whom Weyler learned cruelty and brutality. Gomez at this time had only 800 men and Valmesada 1,500. Only 300 of the patriots were armed with rifles. The others carried the machete, and used it with deadly effect. Two hundred men were put under Maceo's command. He was placed in an important position, and told to hold it as long as possible. Meantime Gomez prepared an ambuscade for the Spaniards. Maceo held the position for hours, and brought back eighty of his two hundred men, fifty-two of the eighty being wounded. The Spanish forces were caught in a ravine, and lost 600 men. It was the most momentous battle of the ten years' war. Maceo was then a captain, and Gomez commander in chief.

Maceo, though a mulatto, was a second cousin of Martinez Campos. His mother came from the town of Mayari, on the north coast of eastern Cuba. Indian blood courses in the veins of its inhabitants—the Indians of whom Jesus Rabi, a prominent Cuban general, is so striking a representative. Maceo's mother was half Indian and half Negro. Her fambily name was Grinan. Colonel Martinez del Campos, the father of Martinez Campos, was the military governor of Mayari. The mother of Martinez was a woman of Indian and Negro blood, who was a first cousin of Maceo's mother. It was in Mayari that Martinez Campos was born. The father returned to Spain, taking his boy with him. Campos was baptized and legitimatized in Spain, and under Spanish law the town in which one is baptized is recognized as his legal birthplace.

When Campos returned to Cuba as captain general, he made inquiries for his mother. On discovering her residence he established her at Campo Florida, near Havana, where she was tenderly cared for until her death, some three years ago. The second cousins were on opposite sides in the fight at Sacra, in which Valmesada was defeated. While the governments were conducting negotiations at Zanjon, under the promise of autonomy made by Campos, Maceo remained in the mountain district of eastern Cuba. For a long time he refused to enter into any negotiations whatever with the Spanish authorities.

After Maceo became a major general, and while preliminaries were being discussed at Zanjon, a meeting between them was arranged. Campos was very desirous of a conference with Maceo. He sent word that he was coming, and they met on the plain of Barrajua. There were two royal palms of extraordinary size on this plain, landmarks throughout the country, well known to everybody. It was agreed the two generals should meet in the shade of these palms at noon, accompanied by their staffs. The place of meeting was selected by Maceo at the request of the captain general. The mulatto general arrived beneath the palm trees at noon, with an escort of thirty men. Raising his field glass he scanned the horizon, but could see nobody Surprised that Campos did not keep his word, he dismounted and found the captain general seated and propped against one of the palms Maceo had seen a horse tethered in a clump of bushes two hundred yards away. It had borne Campos to the rendezvous. When the Spanish general opened his eyes Maceo said: "Why, general, where is your staff?"

"Between gentlemen, on occasions like this," Campos gravely replied, "there is no need of witnesses."

It is possible that the captain general did not desire the presence of his staff, preferring that the conversation should be strictly confidential. Strangers are not the only ones dogged by Spanish spies. The government itself maintains an espoinage on all of its officers.

Describing the interview afterward, Maceo said that never in his life did he feel more ashamed than when Campos remarked that gentleman on occasions of this kind need no witnesses. In reply, the patriot said: "General, pardon me," and turning to his staff ordered them back several hundred Negro commander, Flor Crombet, yards. Among them was the noted Negro commander, Flor Crombet, whose inflexible patriotism was sometimes sullied by atrocious acts. Maceo might justly be termed the Toussaint L'Overture of the insurrection and Crombet its Dessalines. Saluting Maceo, previous to retiring, Crombet said: "General, I hope you know your duty."

To this remark Maceo responded: "Retire and return at 3 o'clock."

Crombet referred to a law enacted by the Cuban government, similar to the one now in force in Cuba. It provided for the shooting of any Spanish officer who approached a patriot general to treat for a surrender. In telling the story afterwards. Maceo said that he saw the devil in Crombet's eyes and feared trouble.

At 3 o'clock the escort returned, but without Crombet. Quentin Bandera, the well-known Negro general of the present war, came back with the escort and reported that on reaching the camp Flor Crombet had mustered his forces and departed. This reduced Maceo's army at least one-third. Fearful that Crombet meant mischief, and knowing his savage disposition, Maceo was afraid that Campos might be attacked on his return to his headquarters. He offered to escort him back to his staff, and the offer was accepted. Crombet had really gone to ambuscade Campos and his escort. He planted the ambuscade at a point called Los Infernos (Hell's Steps). When Campos reached his escort Maceo shook hands with him and departed. He warily followed the captain general, however, until long after sunset. About 8 o'clock at night Campos was fiercely attacked by Crombet. The attack was stoutly resisted. Maceo closed up, on hearing the first shot, and vigorously defended Campos, much to the astonishment of the latter. The assault was repelled, and the captain general returned to Alto Songa, Maceo accompanying him as far as Jarajuica.

Flor Crombet never rejoined Maceo. He afterward disbanded his forces, reached the southern coast and escaped to Jamaica. This story was told by Maceo to a friend while seated on a log on the plain of Barrajua, near the two royal palms where Martinez Campos took his rap.

Maceo had a second interview with Campos not long afterward. It was upon the estate of an English planter. Campos urged him to follow the example of others and surrender on the promise of autonomy. Maceo stoutly refused to accept such terms. He proposed that he be allowed to secrete his arms and leave Cuba, feeling perfectly free to return to the island whenever he pleased. This proposal was finally accepted. Campos further guaranteed the freedom of the slaves in Maceo's army, promising that they should have the same rights in Cuba thereafter as Spanish citizens. He also solemly promised that Maceo and his staff should be sent to Jamaica on a steamship furnished by Campos, and there released. These promises were made in the presence of the British consul, who came to Songo with Maceo in a buggy. On his arrival at Songo, the patriot general was sent in a special train with the British consul to Santiago de Cuba. From the train he went directly aboard the ship Thomas Brooks, chartered to take him to Jamaica.

Somewhat to his surprise, his staff was placed aboard another steamer called Los Angelos. In violation of the promise of Martinez Campos, the staff was taken not to Jamaica, but to Porto Rico. There they were transferred to Spanish war ships and taken to Ceuta. It is probable that Maceo would also have been sent there, despite the agreement of Campos, were it not for the friendship shown him by the British consul, Mr. Ramsden, who was the owner of the Thomas Brooks. Some months later Campos became prime minister in Spain. He had guaranteed home rule in Cuba, but the Spanish Cortes refused to sanction the agreement. They were not, however, utterly lost to shame, for they did pass Moret's bill, freeing the Negroes. This, however, looked like a stroke of policy. It was evidently done to curry favor with the Negroes, whose bravery, devotion and discipline were unquestioned.

THE LATE GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.

The same policy is being pursued by the Spaniards to-day. Two Negroes are serving as secretaries under the autonomist Cabinet. A month ago Blanco was forming a new Negro regiment, offering $20 a month in silver. Negro voulnteers are to be found in all the large cities. The white Cubans, however, are not allowed to enter the volunteer regiments; they are invariably incorporated into the regular Spanish army. The lieutenant colonel of the royal body guard of Captain General Weyler was a Spanish-French Negro, born in New Orleans, and once a servant of ex-Senator P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana. He was a distinguished chiropodist in Havana, when he was made a lieutenant colonel. Today he displays a dazzling array of diamonds and decorations. He is vice chairman of the Weyler junta in Havana and chief of the colored fire brigade. He also owns a tri-weekly newspaper, which invariably reprints from the American press all the accounts of lynchings of Negroes in the Southern States. In his editorial columns he alludes to them as an argument against annexation to the United States.

Quintin Bandera means "fifteen flags." The appellation was given to Bandera because he had captured fifteen ensigns. He is a coal black Negro, of remarkable military ability. He was a slave of Quesada. With others of Maceo's staff, he was sent to prison at Ceuta.

Antonio Maceo neither smoked tobacco nor drank spirituous liquor. When he felt unwell he took copious draughts of orange leaf tea. It is said that he was also in the habit of taking arsenic in solution. He forbade all smoking in camp at nights, and no one had the hardihood to smoke in his presence, as he had a natural antipathy to the fumes of tobacco.

Jose Maceo, the half brother of Antonio, escaped from Ceuta with Quintin Bandera.

While in prison the daughter of a Spanish staff officer fell in love with him. Through her, he escaped in a boat to Gibraltar, where he became a British subject, and married his preserver. She was said to be a lady of education and refinement. She taught her husband to read and write, and takes great pride in his achievements.

After the close of the Ten Years' war he became a civil engineer, and spent some years in Central America. He was in communication with Marti and Gomez, and received information of the late insurrection at Port Limon. From there he went to Venezuela and from Venezuela to Cuba. In concert with Marti, Gomez, Flor Crombet, Rabi, Bandera and others, he assisted in organizing the army and in developing a plan for operations. The final meeting was held upon a plantation owned by a relative of the Pope. It was Maceo who planned the attack upon Martinez Campos on the way from Manzanillo to Bayamo. It was in this attack that General Santocildes was killed. Campos instinctively took an unused road and escaped to Bayamo. He had previously escaped death by strategy. He was carried in a litter from the rear to the vanguard of his army. The Cubans, taking him for a wounded soldier, allowed him to pass without firing at him.

A Budget of Newsy Jottings.

New Albany, Ind., Special— Miss Susie Webb was called to Sparta, Ky., by the illness of her aunt, Mrs. Rhodia Brown...Smith Duggin was buried from the poor farm last Saturday, aged forty-two...Samuel Ratcliffe will graduate from Scribner High School May 27...Miss B. Leona Sterritt, of Elm street, is on the sick list...Mrs. Naoma Cooke, formerly of this city but now of Indianapolis, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. Ida Martin, 313 E. Seventh street...Rev. C. C. Townsend, P. E. of the Richmond district, preached an able sermon to the M. T. C. L. C. of Bethel A. M. E. church last week. The society presented a neat appearance with their new badges ...Installation services of the Rev. J. C. Patton were held at Howard chapel last Sunday...Rev. Gaddie and his choir entertained an audience at the Second Baptist last Sunday at 3 p. m. ...Rev S. C. Manuel baptized several converts Sunday...John L. Johnson and Thornton Wright, formerly of Indianapolis, are residing in this city, and are doing well. They send regards to all friends. Mr. Johnson is a student of the Kentucky State University and also a prominent member of the University's amateur base ball team. ...Rev. L. W. Ratcliffe will preach the annual sermon to the G. U. O. of O. F. at Zion A. M. E. church to-morrow at 3 p. m...The audience room of Zion A. M. E. church is being handsomely decorated with new paper.

THE SOLDIER BOYS IN CAMP

THE FIGHTING NINTH A WELCOME GUEST AT CHATTANOOGA.

Excitement Running High—The Association of Congregationalist of Tennessee Meet—Interesting News Notes Gathered by Our Representative.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—Chattanooga is all astir with a military air. The Twenty-fifth infantry, colored, is in camp at the Chickamauga National Park. Six other regiments are expected this week. Two of them are the Colored Cavalry. The famous Ninth Cavalry are a welcome guest. Chaplain T. G. Steward, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, is here, the guest of Rev. J. A. Jones. He is accompanied by his wife and two boys. Chaplain Steward has been with the army seven years. They are direct from Fort Missoula, Mont. Chattanooga just now seems to be the gathering place for the war cloud—the storm center of the Nation. Chaplains Prileau and Anderson are expected to be in the city in the event their regiments are sent to the Chickamauga rendezvous. Chattanooga will then be honored with the presence of three U. S. army chaplains—three of the brainiest men of the race or Nation. All of them are of the A M. E. persuasion...The Association of Congregationalists of Tennessee met in this city last week. Prominent among those present were Rev. E. M. Cravath, Prof. A. K. Spenn, Rev. and Mrs. Geo. W. Moore, of Fisk University, Mrs. Sallie P. Burrus, of Nashville; Rev. B. A. Imes, of Normal, Ala.; Rev. G. W. McClellan, of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Nancy Jones, ten years a missionary to South Africa...Miss Jones lectured on Africa Sunday at 3 p. m. Many pronounced it to be the most practical and instructive lecture on Africa that they ever heard. Miss Jones is a ready, pleasing speaker, and held the attention of her audience from the start... The I. O. I. had their annual sermon preached last Sunday at the M. E. church...There was a big river baptizing last Sunday from a South Chattanooga Baptist church...Warren chapel A. M. E. church was filled to its utmost capacity Sunday night and many were turned away. The pastor preached on "Christian Vigilance." Two persons joined the church...Warren Chapel Spring rally takes place the second Sunday in May. Two hundred and fifty dollars is asked for by the pastor...Madam Steward, the wife of Chaplain Steward, is a regular practicing physician, and a thorough scholar. She is also a musician, and if the army remains here during the summer she will be a valuable acquisition to our citizenship in this city.

Newsy Items.

Chambersburg, Pa., Special.—C. P. Norris is in Philadelphia...A military company of boys and girls of Carlisle gave a prize drill on the 21st. The boys won...The colored people are greatly excited over the Cuban question...Miss Daisy and Arthur Robinson, of Shippensburg, were in the city on the 21st...The West German street Colored ball team defeated the Water street team 5 to 0...Miss Daisy Miller, of Philadelphia, is visiting Miss B. Williams on South Main street... Bruce Johnson, of Newville, is working at Wilson College...Faucet Lodge No. 1497 gave a smoker in their hall on the 20th...Rev. Holland, of Carlisle was here on the 21st.

Gleanings.

St. Louis, Mo., Special.—Cake walking is the fad here just at this time; and on last Saturday evening, at the annual gathering of the K. L. of H. Lodge initial meeting, Major Payne, after all cakes had been awarded, and in just recognition of his ability as a cake walk leader, was presented with a fine Sshanghia rooster, three years old. It was a joke on "de Major," but he said "it's no joke."... Mrs. Tiney Mahoeny, the efficient pianist, has been convalescent for several weeks. ... Prof. Gus Turner, with his Montrose band and orchestra, are quite efficient, and bids fair to take rank with all others

OUR BLACK TROOPS.

FOUR REGIMENTS OF GALLANT FIGHTERS AND GOOD SOLDIERS.

Indians Have a Wholesome Fear of Them and For Good Reason—The Brilliant Record of the "Fighting Ninth"—Colonel Burt and His Command.

There are four regiments of colored troops in the regular army of the United States, two of cavalry and two of infantry. They are good regiments too. This is not sentiment, it is fact. It is written so in the records of the army department, and mighty little fiction is inscribed there.

That the colored soldier is appreciated is shown by the sending of the Ninth cavalry to Florida and the Twenty-fifth infantry to Key West when it first became probable that we should take a hand in the Cuban muss. Both of these are colored regiments and famous ones.

All the colored regiments are commanded by white officers, not that there is any written regulation against a colored soldier's becoming an officer, for there isn't; neither is there a colored army officer.

The Twenty-fifth while stationed at Missoula, Mon., led the whole department in rifle practice. It is commanded by Colonel Andrew Sheridan Burt. Colonel Burt is a hard fighter and is a descendant of hard fighters. Ancestry and long campaigning have combined to make him the soldier he is. He is described as a man of cool, deliberate judgment, firm decision, quick in action and noted for bravery among brave men; a strict disciplinarian, yet considerate of his men.

The Indian, by the way, fears the colored trooper more than any other mortal foe. For years the special aversion of the Sioux was the "Fighting Ninth," and to this day the braves of that tribe will run at sight of a black soldier.

The Ninth has made an enviable record during the 30 years since it was organized in New Orleans. It has fought all the way from the Mexican border to the Canadian line. The graves of its members are scattered throughout the west, and the 600 officers and men who

COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

compose it have reached a high standard of efficiency. With equal fortitude they have borne the two extremes of climate presented by the torrid region of the Mexican trail and the last refuge of Sitting Bull on the confines of Canada.

A peculiar feature of the composition of the Ninth cavalry is the fact that it was orginally recruited of ex-slaves of almost pure African blood, and today nearly every trooper is as black as ebony. This characteristic does not seem to have followed the other negro regiments in the service recruited at about the same time, for they contain many mulattoes.

Another feature which gives the Ninth distinction is that it was the first of the colored organizations to receive its baptism of fire. It had been predicted that the negro would not stand in battle like his white brother. The behavior of the Ninth dispelled this idea and gave the colored soldier the standing he deserves.

Six months after the Ninth's enlistment it fought its first battle. That was in the spring of 1867 at Fort Lancaster, a small post out on the Texas plains. The thousands of Indians who surrounded the fort made sport of the black troops. The day they met them in battle their opinion changed. The negroes fought like demons. They obeyed their white officers perfectly and were more ready to fight than to eat. The result was a revelation to those who had ridiculed the negro as a soldier.

From that day it has been one long fight with the Ninth. Its deeds of daring would fill volumes, and though its ranks have almost wholly changed since the first enlistment the command has always managed to get the best fighters. The Ninth remained on the Mexican border until 1875, seeing all the horrors of Indian wars. Then it was moved into New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe. Here it continued to see hot service until 1881, when it went farther north, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., and later at Fort McKinney, Wy., in 1885.

During the Sioux campaign the Ninth rode 114 miles to the rescue of the Seventh cavalry. The troopers kept their horses on the run for 25 hours and reached the agency, a distance of 100 miles, in that time. Without getting out of their saddles or stopping for food they rushed off 14 miles to the rescue of the Seventh, which was threatened with total extinction at the battle of the Mission. If the "Fighting Ninth" had been an hour later, Custer's old regiment might have suffered the same fate as he and his men did at the Little Big Horn. The Ninth unlimbered for action on the run and faced the Indians after that terrible ride without slackening speed for a moment. The Indians recognized the regiment as it came over the hill north of the Mission buildings and scampered off in a hurry.

AN ODE OF HORACE.

(Horace, Book I, Last Ode, "Persicos odi.")

To feast in high state,
Like a Persian, I hate.
Wreaths of linden I care not to braid.
Then cease, boy, to look
Through each leafy nook
For the summer's last rose ere it fade.

The myrtle alone
Has a charm all its own.
I forbid thee aught else to entwine.
It is fairest for thee,
It is sweetest for me,
While I quaff 'neath the close arching vine.

—J. R. in Spectator.

INSIDE THE THEATER.

Customs at the German Plays Unlike Those of American Audiences.

The audiences that gather at the German theater in Irving place are unlike those seen at any other playhouse in town. During the recent engagement of Agnes Sorma there, the audiences were exceptionally large and offered a striking illustration of the difference between them and the gatherings in the theaters devoted to English plays. The quiet of the spectators is the first noticeable difference. Nobody speaks even quietly to his neighbor without leaning over so closely to him that the sound could not possibly disturb anybody else. Even then the whisperer is likely to be reminded by a rebuke from in front or behind. The slightest noise interrupts the course of the spectators' enjoyment and that is something which will not be tolerated by the serious playgoers of the German theater. The only talking they propose to hear is that of the actors on the stage. Applause very rarely comes until the close of the act. Then, if the performance be worthy, the acknowledgment is unrestrainedly cordial. Laughter at the funny points of a farce is never repressed. That indulgence is unrestrained. In comic opera the applause is quite as common as it is at the other theaters, and the audiences like encores quite as much as those who hear them in English.

It is in the quiet moments of a serious play, however, especially when the scene leads to an exciting climax, that the mood of the audience is most characteristic. Then from the orchestra seats to the crowded gallery the spectators are intensely absorbed in every movement and every word of the actors. When the climax has come and this tension is released, it can be immediately felt, although there is no applause or any audible outbreak. The feeling runs through the house and the emotions are relaxed. But the customary relief is not expressed as it usually is in other theaters by applause. That must wait until the curtain falls.

Like all German theaters the world over, the Irving Place is dreadfully overheated. Fresh air is all very well when one sits im freien, but indoors everything must be appropriately stuffy and hot. So the German theater in New York frequently becomes distressingly warm. But the regular audiences do not appear to object to it. Many of the men leave the theater between the acts and smoke in the lobby, more, possibly, than would usually be found in an American audience. Some of the women occasionally retire to the lobby, but the number of those who follow the example of the men is small. Possibly if the theater had a foyer as large as those in Europe the audience would retire just as those in Germany do. But that custom has never become popular here, and there is the added attraction of an orchestra to keep the audience seated between the acts. Very few of the continental theaters have orchestras.

The cloakroom system exists to a greater extent in the German theater than it does at any other place excepting the Metropolitan. Cloaks and hats are deposited at the garderobe with regularity, and the men as well as the women are patrons of this branch of the theater. The rule about hats is a qualified one. The management asks only that those hats which interfere with the view of persons behind shall be removed. Others are not forbidden. Few are worn, however, and it is interesting to see the size of those that are retained. They may not be triumphs of millinery, but they show that women sometimes think of other things than beauty or fashion when they get a hat—that they think, in fact, of the persons who may sit in the row behind them at the theater.—New York Sun.

Latinized English.

There was a period in the history of English literature, says Professor Mark H. Liddell in The Atlantic, when the ideal of a perfect sentence was one in which English thought was so run into a classic mold as to make the English reader stand on his head to see the meaning of it. That was because the obvious fact in most Latin sentences was a periodic structure. It was an easy road to beautiful expression to assume this perfection for English sentences and make them conform to it. Men shut their eyes to a multiplicity of form in English writing which they did not understand and chose out of a foreign tongue a single form which they did. In the same way a false type of beauty has often been set up in high places where men should look for a real one.

Socialistic Extremes.

Wallace—The very idea of socialism is ridiculous.

Ferry—Do you really think so?

Wallace—Of course I do. Just fancy your clothes not belonging to yourself, but to the common stock. That sort of thing is all right with umbrellas and cigars, but it ought to go no further.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Omnibuses were originally started in Paris in 1662. They died out, however, and were not revived till 1827. Two years later they were adopted in London.

Asiatic cholera was first supposed to have originated from the consumption of unsound rice and was called "the rice disease."

REVOLVING TURRET FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Several of these revolving turrets, armed with mammoth guns, are to be placed upon Romer shoal, New York harbor, for the defense of the metropolis.

BOTANY BAY HISTORY

THE TRUE STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS SOUTH SEA SITE.

No Convict Was Ever Landed There, No Settlement Ever Made There, and It Has Never Had Anything to Do With England's Penal System.

The first convict fleet sailed away from England in May, 1787, called at Rio Janeiro and arrived at Botany Bay early in January, 1788. In the fleet were a 20 gun frigate, an armed tender, three storeships and six transports, far the largest fleet that ever sailed to the South sea, though the largest vessel measured only 450 tons and the smallest only 270 tons.

On the six small transports for this long, tropical voyage were packed convicts numbering 564 men and 192 women. There were also carried 168 marines and 10 officers, a few surgeons and mechanics, the wives of 40 of the marines and 13 children, the offspring of convicts. Approximately 1,000 persons therefore went to found the colony in the newest world less than 110 years old. Captain Philip of the British navy was placed in command of the expedition and given a commission as governor and captain general of New South Wales.

It is easy for the visitor of today to understand the blank dismay that Philip must have felt when the fleet sailed into Botany Bay and he saw for the first time the place which had been recommended to him as the spot for settlement. It had been selected by the advice of Captain Cook, whose botanists had been so delighted with the profusion of new plants they found there that they had given it the expressive name. Philip found on first examination that a more unsuitable site for a new settlement hardly could have been chosen. The bay was shallow, there was no good anchorage, there was no good water, and the adjacent land was not fertile, except for botanical specimens.

Leaving the fleet anchored in the bay, Philip started up the coast in his tender to hunt for a better home. Nine miles to the northward he found himself facing those great gates now known as Sydney head, which Cook had seen from a distance, and, satisfied with Botany Bay, had marked on his chart as a possible harbor for small boats. Philip rounded the south head and was amazed to see opening before him the bays of Port Jackson—Snyder harbor now—famed the world over as the finest harbor in the seven seas and disputed for that distinction by few. Three days of exploration left no possible doubt that this was the place to be selected, and Philip returned at once to Botany.

The fleet was standing out of the bay, when two French frigates appeared in the offing. They bore an exploring party under Comte de la Perouse, without hostile intentions, which was an immense relief to the colonists. Botany refreshed and refitted there, staying until March, and leaving on shore one of their company, the naturalist of the expedition, who died of wounds received in an encounter with the natives of an island they had touched. A few months later the French expedition was shipwrecked, and every one of the crew was murdered by the natives of Vanikoro, one of the Santa Cruz islands. In 1825 a monument was erected by the French government to the memory of the commander of the expedition at Botany Bay.

This is all of the story of Botany Bay, a name long infamous because of its association with convict transportation. No convict ever was landed there, no settlement ever was made there, and it never had anything more to do with the "system" than I have related. It is a circular bay, with an entrance so wide as to leave it almost an open roadstead. The shores are flat, low, sandy and uninteresting.

When I went there not long ago, the tide was out and the beach was foul with all sorts of drifts. One peninsula, which juts between the bay and the ocean, has been reserved for noxious trades, and they will elbow the obelisk erected to the memory of Captain Cook, so that in the future the bay will be no more savory than its name has been, unjustly, in the past. The French monument is at the other side of the entrance to the bay.

It was the 26th of January, 1788, when the fleet of Governor Arthur Philip entered what is now Sydney harbor. The settlement of the continent of Australia was begun.—Chicago Record.

He Should Have Brought Them.

A doctor tells a good story in connection with a lad who, until recently, was in his employ. It was part of his duties to answer the surgery bell and to usher the prospective patients into the consulting room. One morning there presented himself at the surgery entrance a mechanic with whom Buttons was on speaking terms.

"Hello, Jackson!" he remarked. "What's the matter with ye?"

"Oh, I just want to see the doctor," replied the visitor.

"Have yer brought yer symptoms with yer?" inquired Buttons. "That's the fust thing he'll ask yer about. If ye ain't brought 'em, ye'd better pop back, an get 'em. He won't be down for a quarter of an hour, an he's awful pertikler about 'em!"

"And would you believe it?" adds the doctor, "that fellow was actually about to act on the boy's advice when I entered the surgery!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The citizens of Berlin have a summary method of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying sticks and umbrellas horizontally. As soon as a man tucks his umbrella under his arm he will promptly feel a quick blow on it from behind. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who strikes the blow.

SPAIN'S FORMIDABLE SHIP VIZCAYA.

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THE GALLANT MARINE.

Something About the Man Who Is Soldier and Sailor Too.

HE FIGHTS WELL AND WORKS HARD

He Is Far From Gullible and Is Good Friends With the Bluejackets, Tradition to the Contrary—What He Does Aboard a Warship.

The marine is much misunderstood. He is also poorly paid and hard worked. Shore folks, to whom he is only a name, commonly think of him in connection with the old saying, "Tell that to the marines," and picture him as some odd kind of sailor man constitutionally and perpetually gullible.

But the marine is far from gullible. He is sophisticated. Whether ashore or

MARINES DRILLING ON BOARD SHIP.

afloat he is at home, and that is more than most of us can claim. We are aliens in one place or the other. He can sleep in a hammock or a cot, march up hill and down past the companionway with the deck aslew or tread back and forth on solid, level flagging before the gate of a navy yard. He is "soldier and sailor, too," and is always ready to do the work of both for the pay of one.

Yet we don't give the marine his due half the time. In five out of ten cases Bill Anthony, who coolly saluted Captain Sigsbee and said, "Sir, I have to report that the ship has been blown up and is sinking," is referred to as that "gallant bluejacket" or "brave sailor" or "intrepid jack tar." But Bill Anthony is not a bluejacket at all. He is a marine and, as he himself says, only did what any of his comrades would have done when, in the midst of that awful confusion, he forgot to be frightened and remembered only his duty.

The marine is too busy to spend much time calling for his rights. In time of peace he is chiefly occupied in policing the ship. When there is a fight going on in time of war, he is in the thick of it, getting killed with surprising and most depressing frequency.

There is a landsman's tradition to the effect that the sailor hates the marine with a bitter and undying hatred. This is far from true. The bluejacket has his little quarrel with the marine, as he has with every other class of individuals afloat or ashore, but there is nothing deadly about the feud. It is merely Jack's nature to resent authority of any kind, and as the marine is the visible representative of the captain's authority he sometimes vents his spite on the man with the gun. However, he generally gets along better with the marines than with his own messmates, and the traditional war between them is largely imaginary.

A marine recruit just assigned to a ship occasionally develops symptoms of the disease known as "duty struck," which is synonymic with overofficiousness, and thereby foolishly lays the foundation of years of unpopularity for himself by taking advantage of his authority to make it as warm as possible for the bluejackets. Such a recruit, however, is quickly reproved by the older men of the marine guard aboard.

As a rule, the marines and bluejackets are on the most friendly terms. There are few liberty parties of bluejackets bound for a good time ashore that are not accompanied by a favorite sea soldier or two, invited along to help the sailor men get rid of their money, for out of his $13 a month the underpaid marine does not have a large amount for shore hilarity.

The marine corps partakes in many features of both the army and navy,

MARINES GOING ASHORE.

being an adjunct of the former from the academy of which its officers are supplied, while upon a military plane it is entirely distinct therefrom, combining somewhat the elements and appearance of both the artillery and infantry service.

The term of enlistment and pay are the same as in the regular army, while the uniform, although bearing a great similarity thereto, is richer and more varied, the dress uniform of a private marine, with its epaulets and trimmings in crimson, orange and gold, bearing much resemblance to that of a staff officer of the army.

The regulations governing the corps stipulate that three out of the five years' enlistment shall be served on board seagoing vessels, the balance of the term to be spent at the barracks set apart for its accommodation at the various navy yards.

The number of marines attached to each vessel of the navy is regulated according to their respective classes and the stations to which they are assigned, the smaller gunboats generally being allowed a detachment of 12 privates under a sergeant, while cruisers and battleships rate guards consisting of from 30 to 75 privates, commanded by a captain or lieutenant.

Their duties on shipboard, while involving many details of a routine nature, are withal of a profoundly important character. An eminent writer once relevantly characterized them as "the bulwark between the cabin and the forecastle." A marine sentry is always on duty at the door or at the head of the companionway leading to the commander's quarters while that dignitary is on board, and the gangways over the sides of the vessel are perpetually guarded by them.

When at sea, a sentry is kept constantly on post at the life buoys attached to each quarter of the vessel and at the lifeboat's falls. They also keep strict surveillance over all prisoners, guard the magazines, armracks and scuttle butts, assist the master at arms in preserving order among the crew, prevent gambling and other immoral practices and stand ready at all times to support the commanding officer in maintaining discipline throughout the ship.

But the requirements of the finished marine do not terminate with ordinary police duties. Before he has been long in the service he has mastered the intricacies of the various signal codes and frequently is intrusted with the transmission of important messages from one vessel to another; he becomes a pastmaster of the rules of naval, military and civil etiquette and takes part in the most imposing of ceremonies pertaining thereto.

But it is in action that the true merits of the marine are asserted in their fullest degree. To him are assigned the most stupendous tasks, wherein his bravery and fortitude are tested to their uttermost. One moment he is ordered into the tops to act as a sharpshooter, in reaching which station he must pass

PRIVATES OF THE ROYAL ENGLISH MARINES.

through a hailstorm of bullets and projectiles from the enemy's guns, and in another is called back to the deck, where he fills a vacancy in some shattered gun division.

Since the establishment of the two marine battalions in 1775 by the continental congress these sea soldiers have found many opportunities for showing their valor. They fought gallantly with John Paul Jones; they were the first to reach the decks of the Bonhomme Richard when she fought her memorable duel with the Serapis and it was the marines, fighting like demons, who forced the British to strike their colors. It was a corps of marines, too, during our brief and half forgotten oriental campaign of 1803 that drove the Mohammedans out of their fortifications at Derne, hauled down the crescent and for the first time raised the stars and stripes upon an eastern citadel. That is why the banners of the corps bear the word "Tripoli" to this day.

At the disastrous battle of Bull Run a battalion consisting of 350 marines, the majority of whom were recruits, under Major Reynolds, acted as a support of Griffin's battery and were among the last to quit the field, having suffered a loss of 9 killed—one of whom was Lieutenant Hitchcock—19 wounded and 16 missing. In the attack of the Confederate ram Merrimac upon the Union fleet the marines sustained a heavy loss, 9 having been killed on board the Cumberland by the first shot, while on the Congress the entire guard was wiped out of existence.

The historic fight between the Alabama and the Kearsarge off the coast of France was opened by the marines, who comprised the crew of the former's forecastle rifle gun, with which they inflicted great injury to the enemy's vessel.

The largest number of United States marines assembled at one time in action was witnessed during the two attacks on Fort Fisher toward the close of the war, when, together with the sailors of the Union fleet, they formed an assaulting column 1,400 strong, and in the fierce fighting which ensued lost a lieutenant and 50 privates.

Many expressions of gratitude and appreciation have from time to time been tendered the marines, congress on 19 different occasions having passed joint resolutions thanking or commending them for their invaluable services.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

LOST RELATIVE.

My owners name was Tom Newman, who lived in Orange county, Virginia. My mother was Kitty Porter, who died in 1873, in Alexandria, Va. My sisters are Charlotte Porter, May Porter, Tusey Long, Alice Long. My brothers are John Long, Morton Long and Peirce Long. Received a letter from my sister, Charlotte Porter, in 1870, from Alexandria, Va., informing me that my people lived in Tennessee. Address Caroline McCray, 313 Sanlinier-st., Houston, Tex.

LOST RELATIVES.

Aunt Caroline and I were stolen from Louisville, Ky., when I was about eight years old, carried to New Orleans, La., and was bought by a man from Mississippi, whose name was Alvert Dorchy. He then moved to Texas, where I am now living. I left a mother and two brothers in Louisville. My mother's name was Mary Jones and my brothers, Richard and Squire Jones. I am now about sixty years old. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of any of the above named persons will do me a great favor in writing me.

Clarisie Jones, LaGrange, Texas.

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RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicited; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting in senses as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Avenue; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St Louis, Memphis and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once. Sincerely

Albert Ayres,

2937 Atlantic avenue.

Brooklyn, Aug 15.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now, came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do. Sincerely.

121-23rd street. Mrs. Barrett.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT:

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to understand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a lock of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at once what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truly and heartily reccommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind. Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn.

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

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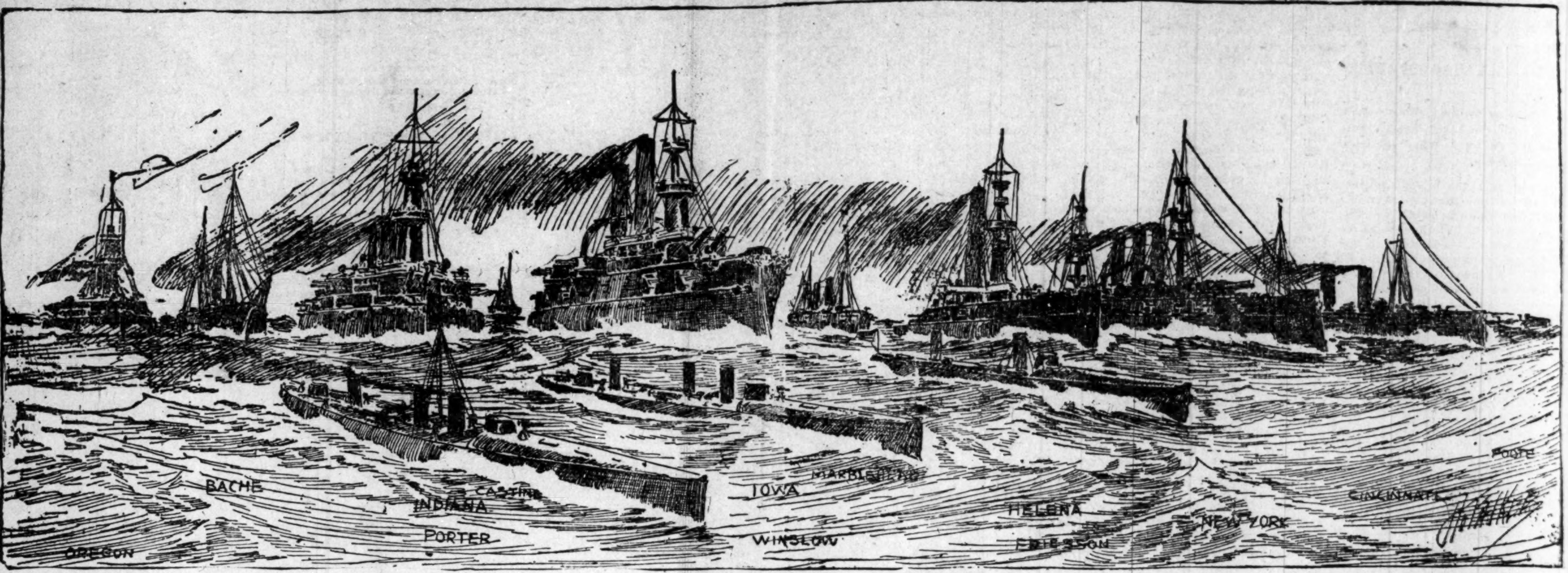
THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON IN BATTLE ARRAY.

(Illustration used by kind permission of the Indianapolis News.)



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THE FREEMAN,

Geo. L. Knox, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.

SATURDAY. APRIL 30, 1898.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

"The Negro as a Soldier," is the subject of a well-written article appearing in a publication of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion. This well-known organization which exists in all the Northern States includes the most prominent men in the land on its membership roster, from Presidents down.

Among the set of papers read before that body and published is the article mentioned above, "The Negro as a Soldier," by Lieutenant Wm. H. Armstrong. He informed his audience that while the Anglo-Saxons were rehearsing their proud stories of the late war, which, of course, was right and proper, that he desired to call their attention to the fact that to them alone belonged not all the glory; but that there was another race that opportunity had denied the privilege of recreating those scenes of the past with same vividness as themselves, but it was to be borne in mind that they had "tales of hairbreadth escapes," and deeds of heroism equal to those performed by the most redoubted among them.

Deeds that were diamonds in the rough and that only needed cutting and polishing to rank with the deeds of the world's immortals. The author of this very valuable paper gives some choice information concerning the Negro in Confederate service. The famous Hampton Legion, S. C. A., composed of a very exclusive set, had associated with them in battle a number of what was called the Red Tribe, who were Indian-Negroes.

Their bravery in the dashing raids made by the Hampton Legion won them merited praise.

Negro soldiers were not unique to American soil, he says. Their blood had stained battle fields both ancient and modern in every part of the world. England, France and Germany knew their value. History of the Sixth century speaks of them as a bearer of arms in Egypt. They formed the strength of the army of Shishax, King of Egypt, 971 B. C., when he rebelled against Rehoboam. They served in the armies of Leostris and Xerxes.

"But for fifteen centuries the Negro's hands were empty of any kind of war weapons," and it is to be wondered at that he handled them so creditably when at last he came to take them up in a land where he had known only the treatment of chattle slaves, yet the author does not need to be amazed at this precocity.

Liberty, the largest boon allotted earthly man, was a stimulus sufficient. The Red man of the forest has proven that courage and not lineage is a soldier's portion. The American Revolution and Crispus Attucks are to some extent synonymous to the Negro race. Major Pitcairn, British, was felled by a Negro at Bunker's Hill that bore the common name of Peter Salem. In a memorial dated at Cambridge, December 5, 1775, and signed by fourteen American officers, it is cited that "under our own observation we declare that a Negro man called Salem Poor, of Colonel Fry's regiment, Captain Ames' company, in the late battle at Charlestown, behaved like an experienced officer, as well as an excellent soldier. To set forth particulars of his couduct would be tedious. We only desire to say that in the person of said Negro centers a brave and gallant soldier. The reward due to so great and distinguished a character we leave to Congress etc."

But race prejudice came up during the war of the Revolution in such strength as to cut them off from the privilege of defending the common country. But when the dark and gloomy days came as happened in the late civil strife, prejudices gave way before desperation. On December 30, 1775, Washington, who had opposed per force of circumstances the enlistment of colored men, issued an order permitting their enlistment "until it was forbidden by Congress," and it was not forbidden. An act was passed authorizing their enlistment instead. They enlisted in white companies as individuals and not as separate companies. There were about 3,000 of such individuals in that war. In this country he has not been given an opportunity to develop as an officer. In France the field is open and there is always room at the top. She has produced her Alexandre Davy Dumas, who won distinction under the eagle eye of Napoleon Bonaparte; General Toussaint L'Ouverture is known wherever civilization has placed her feet. The war of 1812 had a fair proportion of Negro soldiers and sailors. The author of the paper well says: "Yet in face of such history as this when the war of the Rebellion came, the prejudice had so possessed our people that except among the John Browns and the Garrisons the idea of making the race useful in the struggle which meant so much to them, seems hardly to have been entertained.

The South took the initiative in enlisting Negroes as soldiers. As early as April, '61, a recruiting office was opened for the enlistment of free Negroes in Memphis, Tennessee, "for our common defense."

Says the Associated Press November 23, '61, in speaking of a grand view of Confederate troops at New Orleans: "One feature was a regiment of 1,400 free colored men," and "we must pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled and comfortably uniformed."

A Georgia paper said during that period: "We must fight the devil with fire by arming our Negroes to fight Yankees." The compliment, though inelegantly uttered, is a compliment nevertheless. Again: "No doubt that in Georgia alone we could pick up 10,000 Negroes that would rejoice at meeting 15,000 Yankees in deadly conflict. We would be willing almost to risk the fate of the South upon such an encounter in the open field." The world has seen no reason for changing its opinion as to the bravery of Negro soldiers. However, they did not enlist them in a general way until 1865. The Confederate house passed a measure calling for the enlistment of 200,000 Negro soldiers, but it was rejected by the senate, but went into force without the concurrence of the senate. The first Confederate company of Negroes was mustered into service March 23, '65, in Richmond, Virginia, on the same day that Lincoln left Washington to review 25,000 Negro soldiers in front of Petersburg. The ice had been broken. The world is acquainted with the very honorable career of the Negroes in that war of a thousand battles. Millikens Bend, Fort Fisher, New Market, Fort Harrison, Five Forks and Petersburg are known to them. Fort Pillow and Appomattox Court House are not soon to be forgotten.

"Finally in summing up the services rendered the country by its loyal citizens during the hour of its severest trial it must not be forgotten that over 185,000 men of the race that were counted so little worth at the beginning, enlisted and carried arms in the ranks of its defenders, and that out of this number as large a percentage, viz., 36,847, gave their lives as a measure of their devotion, as any other class in proportion to the time they served, and that an equally creditable portion of medals of honor were won by them in the 450 engagements in which they participated in such service.

There is no doubt but what there should be some war feeling among our people, even if it does not run to that high pitch of enthusiasm that is noted daily. There is but little to be gained by sulking in the tents. It must not be said that we are totally wanting in that highest of civic virtues, patriotism.

THE NECESSITY OF A DAILY.

Howsadly we need a strong daily paper in this country and especially at some stragetic point in the South. Not a black paper, but a newspaper that the public will read for the news it contains; one backed by the capital of men identified with us in our struggle for fair dealing and the rights of manhood; a paper that would prefer truth to error and that would be as ready to make prominent some of the honorable things actually done by Negroes as the hundreds of disonorable, done and supposed to be done. We recognize the fact that the great dailies are run for money, and we are sure ours would need no little of the same material, but we have no thought that to have its writers and reporters understand that their motto must be "facts and fair dealing," would prevent a strong, properly located daily from making money. Such well established and ably conducted weeklies as the Age, the Freeman, the American, the Planet, and a few others that should be mentioned, show conclusively that we have both the pluck and the brain, our greatest need is capital. This need all our papers feel, the Southwestern among the rest, but that will increase as our people are elevated and thus a reading constituency is developed. Nevertheless the fact remains, the race needs a great daily to contend with its traducers and properly inform the public. May the day be hastened when this want shall be supplied.—Southern Christian Advocate.

It may be as the Advocate sees it, that the necessity of a great daily exists. Attempts to establish such institutions have not been wanting in the South, but may be considered as in vain until this time. There have flourished for a short time dailies in different localities, and a very few may yet survive. These dailies were not on such a comprehensive plan as outlined in the above article. Yet they were attempts and feelers that were not indicative of success from a financial standpoint. The financial side should not, however, be considered in a question that so largely concerns humanity. An enterprise that could care for its running expenses from managing editor down ought to be satisfactory from the financial side. Dividends should not be expected further than a low rate of interest on the capital invested. It is not with pleasure that the necessity of such an enterprise is discussed. It would seem according to the accumulating years since slavery days that the demands for such an institution should be daily diminishing. But all experience is arrayed against the theory. And regardless of the optimistic view, there are some things that are crystalizing against the race. The new constitutional regulations pertaining to franchise as relates to voters in some states are evils of recent origin that are of an alarming nature and not at all in keeping with the times, that call for the very largest circuit of individual activity consistent with the rules and regulations imposed on all. Political prosperity comes before any other consideration. It will not augur much if material prosperity which after all is but scientific husbandry that, which is within the possibilities of all, comes alone. The rag picker on the dump can wring out a few pence per day that may win him competence ifrightly invested or if the saving is continual. Therefore the race should not be flattered by the mere accumulation of dollars and cents. "Who steals my purse steals trash," says Shakespeare. It is the robbing one of a name, where the hurt comes. A national paper of broad pretensions, ably and fearlessly edited, should have a tendency to minimize the growing disposition to depreciate the race.

It is sincerely hoped that if there is to be a colored company, that the contention for places may not impede its progress.

Protest, oppose according to your means, is what courage means. Oppose existing evils by registering a vow against them.

The retirement of Hon. John Sherman as Secretary of State is a very regrettable event; but the chances are that the arduous task of conducting the affairs of the State at this time would be burdensome for one of his age. Sherman has not much to complain of in the treatment he has received at the hands of his State and country.

The Associated Negro Press idea is a capital one and should be pushed to a successful reality. The Enterprise stands ready not only to join it but to do all in its power to assure its success. Legitimate news among Negroes should be disseminated among our various journals. Thus our papers would always be able to present news that is fresh and general.—The Enterprise, Omaha, Neb.

There ought to be a good, bold company of Negro soldiers from Indiana for the present war Indianapolis alone has the material. Evansville could furnish a second company if necessary. Let us have some Negro soldiers in this war to help support Cuba in her contentions and to help "remember the Maine." War is on, and that's no theory. The thing to do is to jump in and help make it go in our favor. Hurrah for Cuba! The Maine is dead; long live the Maine!

The National Colored Soldiers' Monument Association of the United States is a late organization of Chicago, the intentions of which are extremely praiseworthy. The prime movers in the organization feel that there should be erected in Washington. D. C., a monument to the memory of the colored soldiers who fell in the late war and those thirty brave colored men who lost their lives on the unfortunate "Maine."

Mr. John C. Jones, one of Chicago's foremost citizens, says: "I am of the opinion that this would be one of the greatest events of the age before the ninteenth century passes away We as a race of people owe it to the memory of those brave soldiers who sacrificed their lives on the battle field in defense of national honor."

The Freeman, so far as it resides in its power, puts the stamp of approval on the undertaking. And while the war fever is on it will be a very apt time to think of celebrating our dead in bronze and stone.

Mr. H. Allen has accepted the agency of The Freeman. The Freeman is offering special inducements in the way of premiums for this season. Mr. Allen will keep a full supply of extra copies each week.—The Eagle, Los Angeles.

The Vine St. Congregational Church, Cincinnatti, is rent with dissensions over the Negro. Sometime ago a Ne-church. The committee recommended him with some misgiving. On Sabbath morning, when, with a dozen others, he was to be formally received, he was notified by one of the trustees that if he should come he would break up the church. So he remained away. Out of this has grown a fierce church uqarrel which threatens the destruction of the church. This church, says its pastor, "is the church that points with pride to the trap-doors above the organ loft through which run-away slaves were stowed away in defiance of every law but God's." And the abolitionists who were so firm in the violation of their country's laws in pretended sympathy for the colored man before and during the war, are now waging the bitterest kind of warfare upon thein indiscreet pastor because he isdetermined that the Negro shall be admitted to church membership. A petition signed by ninety-five members has been presented to him, calling upon him to leave the church. He declines, and in very intemperate terms declares that he means to have peace in the church by fighting for it, and that nothing on earth will induce him to leave. — In Christian Observer, March 23.

The minister of that church is a man of God; but that does not signify he is going to triumph Times are a little out of joint to hope for ultimate success in such matters. It takes just such stuff to carve out the empire for the race, but the penalty is awful. Can the mister afford to pay it? The race has nothing but the best wishes for a pastor who is so courageous and so just But can he afford to invite the contumely of his race? If so, there are no regrets. For the world is uplifted, even should he sink beneath the load. A few more such martyrs and the noon of Negro advancement would soon be on.

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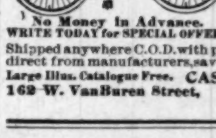

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.

This Fine Black BRILLIANTINE DRESS SKIRT $1.98

actually worth $4.00, but to introduce our New Ladies Tailoring Department we will make to order without extra cost this Beautiful Brocaded Brilliantine Dress Skirt on receipt of only $1.98 Latest model, shape and make, all lined with good quality percaline, fibre chamois interlining that keep the shape and gives skirt the fashionable hang. Give waist measure and length of skirt desired. Order at once, as this is a special offer. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for new illustrated catalogue. PROGRESS TAILORING CO., DEPT. 14, MEDINAH TEMPLE. CHICAGO.

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LOS ANGELES, - - CAL,

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A home for Railroad men. Any one going to Los Angeles will find the Austin House a pleasant stopping place.

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THE FREEMAN POST OFFICE.

A stamped envelope, plainly addressed, must be enclosed for each letter, and the line of business followed by the person addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

Note—Professionals and others should bear in mind that all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canada, must be prepaid, otherwise they are not forwarded.

Anderson, Al.	Cheatham Bros.
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Palmer, Dan	

Rowe F. (from Germany.)

MME. SISSIERETTA JONES,

Prima Donna—Black Patti Troubadours.

"Darkest America" continues to play to large audiences nightly.

* * *

Billy McChain, while in New York, was the guest of Gussie L. Davis.

* * *

Washburn's Double Minstrels close a very successful season at Dayton, O., to-night.

* * *

The Harpers played New York city last week with Ed. F. Rush's company, and made an everlasting impression.

* * *

Terry Evans, the giant violinist of many years, and liked by all, died quite suddenly at his home in St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones and W. hands as a trio, and will be known as Jones, Craft & Jones, "The Mahogany-Hued Trio."

* * *

Dan E. Washington and Miss Maudie Johnson, the chahmpion cake walkers of Missouri, are contemplating a tour of the East.

* * *

Goggin & Davis are meeting with great success over the Keith circuit. They are in Philadelphia this week, with Boston to follow.

* * *

Miss Anna Jones, a buck and wing dancer of St. Louis, Mo., joined the Georgia Graduates at Silverton, Colo., and is meeting with much success.

* * *

Messrs. Geo. Hillman and Paul Floyd, Indianapolitans, with Washburn's douuble minstrels, paid The Freeman sanctum a visit last week.

* * *

The Canadian Jubilee Singers are meeting with tremendous success through the New England States. They are booked solid from May 2 to 31.

* * *

Old Pop Neil Moore, the old veteran minstrel man, just closed a two weeks' engagement at the Imperial Theater, St. Louis, Mo. "Pop" thinks of "joining out" again.

* * *

Maj. Ben F. Payne and Prof. G. H. Bell have instituted and organized the Columbia Musical Dramatic and Vaudeville Bureau, at 821 North Eleventh street, St. Louis, Mo., with Maj. Benj. F. Payne as general manager.

* * *

Billy McChain has returned to Indianapolis, after a week's stay in New York. Mr. McClain has many new novelties which will be produced the coming season.

* * *

Harry Waters (Rastus) late of "Darkest America" and Al. G. Field's Colored Minstrels, will spend his vacation in Indianapolis. He is registered at the Herrington House.

* * *

"I Won't Let You Insul t Her" is the title of the latest descriptive song and chorus, just isued by the popular song publisher, Geo. L. Spaulding, 29 East Twentieth street, New York city.

* * *

Harry Fidler, comedian and mimic, late of the Al. G. Field's Colored Minstrels, has returned to Indianapolis for the summer. Mr. Fidler will assume the management of the Herrington House

* * *

The McCarver Bros., Howard and Billy, have closed a successful season with the Al. G. Field's Colored Minstrels, and have joined John W. Vogel's "Darkest America" company for the balance of the season.

* * *

Messrs. Chas. T. Williams, of Washington, D. C.; Paul Floyd, Oscar Paul, George Hllman and Elmer (Skip) Farrell were initiated ito the mysteries of the B. O. of C. P., at Indianapolis, Friday evening of last week. They are all members of Washburn's Double Minstrels

* * *

"Miss Malinda Lightfoot Lou," a dainty ditty, is out, and is being well received It is published by Geo. L. Spaulding, 29 East Twentieth street, New York city.

* * *

Black Carl, the prince of Negro magicians, has arranged to fill three weeks with Golden, the magician, over the Keith circuit, after which Mr. Carl will play a few dates in New York city and in Chicago, when he will return to New York to prepare for his European trip with Henry E. Dixey's company.

* * *

Messrs. Ramsey & Buckner, of St. Louis, are arranging to place a gigantic minstrel extravaganza of extraordinary merit one week at the Fourteenth Street Theater, begining the week of May 8. It is said the costumes are far beyond the average, and will exceed anything yet offered in St. Louis. Maj. Ben F. Payne will stage the show, and the cream of the colored profession are to be used.

* * *

Mr. Clifford Brooks sends the following items from "Darkest America" company: "George Bailey and Frank Kirk have joined hands, and will be seen next season in a hot musical act. Everybody knows the ability of these two artists. The McCarver Bros. joined "Darkest America" at Michigan City, Ind., April 25 Mrs. L. Cooper paid a visit to her husband while the companying was playing in Joliet, Ill. Cooper is now all smiles. Charles P. Johnson and Lawrence Chenault went to Chicago, Sunday, from Joliet, to attend the matinee at the Schiller theater."

* * *

Mr. Thos. J. Lewis, our special representative with the Georgia Graduates, sends the following: "We are in our third week on the Colorado Silver Circuit, and have done a phenomenal business. The show is a go from start to finish. Our principal comedian, Jack M. Oliver, brings the house down nightly with his original parodies and monologues. His latest parody on the Cuban situation is the acme of success. Miss Anna Jones, buck and wing dancer, has joined us. Our band and orchestra, under the direction of Prof. C. F. Alexander, was tendered a banquet at Durango, Colo., the 16th, by the Durango Miltary Band. A few solos and several selections by the band and orchestra were rendered. "Doc" Turner was chosen toastmaster, and did the honors very creditably."

* * *

A Chicago daily last week said: Whoever loves "coon" comedy, "coon" songs and dances, "coon" cake walks, and every form of "coon" entertainment should go the Schiller this week, where the Black Patti troubadours are disporting themselves. It is a great show they give, a fast and furious medley of everything laughable and melodious, and nothing but the genuine "coon" article. The performance opens with a thoroughly characteristic farce in one act, and much acton, called "At Gay Coon-ey Island." It is the work of Ernest Hogan, who is the life and spirit of the performance, and whose rag-time songs set every foot to pattering. It is nonsense, but it is very characteristic nonsense and immensely funny. Black Patti, who is in beter voice than ever, has her usual operatic selections, which are very popular, and Hogan has twenty minutes for his ongs and unique monologue. The hit of the evening, however, is the cake walk, in which a dozen couples contest for a monument of pastry. Mattie Phillips and Augustus Hall have been most successful, though the contest is close and exciting, the audience deciding by the volume of the applause Miss Phillips is sure to make a name for herself She is a dashing octoroon from North Carolina, and her fancy steps in the first act, when she sings "Mr. Johnson, Turn Me Loose," set the audience wild, and her idea of the poetry of motion in the cake walk is wonderful to behold. She is a bright, level-headed young woman not out of her teens. Her success won her an offer of a big salary from Koster & Bial's, but she would not break her contract with Voegel & Nolan, and remained with them.

J. HARRY JACKSON.

Personal Mention.

Milwaukee, Wis., Special.—Richard B. Montgomery made a flying visit to Fondu Lac. He was entertained by Mr. W. T. Russel, of the Wintson Hotel... Miss Nellie Gentry and Miss Maud Johnson have returned home in Fon du Lac...Bud Johnson has moved into his new flat, 624 State street...Miss Annie Gentry, of Indianapolis, has returned to her home after a ten days' stay in the Cream City...Thomas N. Johnson, of the East side, is preparing to visit Cuba as an X-ray agent... Fred McHenry has been recalled to the management of the Help and Hand Intelligence office...Louis Young, one of Milwaukee's bright young men, will give an entertainment at the Lyceum theater on May 9, with 100 characters on the stage; title, "Thirty-two Years of Freedom."...The ax is up in the City Hall, and Judge Rose is now Mayor of the city. I wonder what kind of a plum our black Democrats will receive, if any...Mrs. Clarence Jackson, of 49 Fifth street, one of the first families of the city, claims that the Freeman is the greatest Negro paper in the United States, and would not be without it for a mine in the Klondike... The representative of the Freeman called upon Miss L. Green and Miss Simmons, of Beloit, Wis. Miss Green is contemplating making the Cream City her future home...The help and hand department here have all they can do at the present. They had a call from the Governor for 75 able-bodied men for cooks, waiters and other positions in the army and navy...S. R. Banks, tonsorialist, is doing a rushing business at his parlor...Sunday was quarterly meeting at St. Mark's church ...The Rev. George Brown, of Springfield, spent Friday and Saturday in our city, and called at our office...The Freeman is in great demand here, and is read by some of the best white people of the city...Hon. J. B. Buford called at the office of the Freeman last evening and had a long talk. Cap. is all right and reads the Freeman.

Notes.

Muncie, Ind., Special.—A social was given at A. M. E. church Monday evening. The trustees of the A. M. E. church expect to have a rally the last Sunday in May, at which time they expect to raise enough money to renew the insurance on the church..The G. U. O. O. F. Lodge expects a grand time at their turnout Sunday, May 1...Mrs. Kate Palmer, of Kokomo, who has been the guest of Rev. Green and wife, has returned home...Mrs. Hughs and her daughter, Mrs. Omer Knox, and little Pansy, were the guests of Indianon professional business...Mrs. Benapolis friends over Sunday...John Morin was at Winchester last week son and son, of Urbana, O., are in the city to reside permanently...Mr. Allen and wife, of Michigan, have moved to the city and have taken rooms on E Jackson street...Mr. Volumnus Nave and Miss Sadie Sawyers were united in the bonds of holy matrimoy Thursday evening, April 21, and are at home to their friends on East Washington street...Ed Carter now rides a "Crescent" wheel which he purchased last week...Mr. Porter was a passenger on the excursion to Hartford City Sunday...Rev. C. S. Smith is in the city the guest of W. H. Stokes and wife...The child of Mr. and Mrs. John Young, who came near being drowned last Saturday afternoon, has almost recovered...Uncle Silas Shoecraft has entered suit against Rev. C. S. Smith for $2,000 for injury received at the hands of Rev. Smith while having a scuffle.

CONSUL GENERAL FITZ-HUGH LEE.

Fitz-Hugh Lee, the able consul general of the United States at Havana, is a grandson of "Light Horse Harry" Lee and a nephew of General Robert E. Lee. He is 63 years old and was a gallant soldier on the Confederate side during the war. In 1885 he was governor of Virginia. His course at Havana has been pleasing to men of all political parties.

MINISTER STEWART L. WOODFORD.

Uncle Sam's minister to Spain was born on the Bowery, New York city, in 1835. He was educated at Columbia and Yale, was admitted to the bar in 1857 and became a famous Brooklyn lawyer and politician. During the war he was promoted to a colonelcy for gallantry on the field.

Interesting Items.

Anderson, Ind., Special.—Dora Bank went to Elwood Saturday...Mrs. Lillie Harper, of Marion, visited here Monday in the interest of the Desdemonia Household of Ruth No. 1190...Mr. John Summerville, has returned from a week's visit with his parents in Rushville...Harvey Walker has returned from a three weeks' visit in Louisville, Ky...The Ladies' Helping Hand Society meet at Mrs. J. J. Richardson's this week...The Progressive Literary Society meet Thursday evening. An interesting debate will take place this week, and a well arranged programme is promised for next Thursday evening...Warner Richardson, of Richmond, Ind., formerly of Anderson, has about completed a piece of poetry, pronounced by literary men of high standing to be something fine. It will be published in the Freeman. Mr. Richardson has written a number of good pieces, but this is the first to come before the public. Let us lend him a helping hand...Dover Yocum, of Louisville, Ky, succeeded Joe Hunter as head waiter at the Hotel Doxey. Mr. Hunter has gone to Columbus, O... Oliver Stokes has returned from the Capital City...Miss Aletha Opilson, Mr. and Mrs. Clem Hill, James Collins, John Lampkins, Mr. John Wilson Oliver Stokes and Miss Maggie Hill attended the Herculean banquet in the Capital City last week...Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, will lecture at the A. M. E. church next Sunday...The Epworth League met last Friday evening, and an interesting programme was rendered...The Anderson Banner Lodge No. 3854 will attend the annual sermon of the Marion lodge next Sunday.

Notes.

Wartrace, Tenn., Special.—Presiding Elder Hill was with Rev. Watson Sunday night in his meeting...Shelbyville was largely represented here Sunday by those eager to see the U. S. troops pass through...Mrs. Mary Flack is better...Mrs. Tiny Allen, of Shelbyville, is visiting Miss Mary Osborn... Prof. E. L. Peacock and R. P. Purdy took dinner at Mrs. J. S. Stubbs' Sunday...James McGrew does not go home any more—it is Miss Lela Osborn...Walter Green and a host of other young people made a flying trip to Bell Buckle on Sunday ... E. W. Thompson was in town last week on business...Mrs. Willie Jones is a constant reader of the Freeman, and expresses herself as being highly pleased with it...Rev. W. V. Hawkins has been helping to conduct the meeting here...Last Friday Rev. Watson and Rev. W. V. Hawkins and R. P. Purdy ate supper at Mrs. Henderson Davidson's. The treat was very acceptable ...The Rev. M. G. Wright is another son of Thunder. He will assist in the meeting this week.

THERE is no greater plague than constipation. Unless the waste matter is properly eliminated from the bowels, sickness is sure to follow. The ordinary practice is to forcibly physic the patient. Dr. Franklin Miles, who has spent a lifetime in the study of the heart and nerves, has established the fact that constipation is caused by weakness of the nerves of the digestive organs and prepares his remedies on these modern scientific principles.

Rev. Johnson Grant, 712 Monroe St., Natchez, Miss., says: "I was afflicted for a year with constipation and dizziness, together with severe headaches and all the evils arising from chronic constipation. I tried cathartic pills without avail, for they left me worse than they found me. I began using Dr. Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills and two vials completely cured me."

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Interesting Notes.

Hartford, Conn., Special.—Amid the turmoil and excitement of war, men rushing here and there, some eager to enlist, others seeking shelters of safety and excuse for not taking up arms, all quivering with fear at the imaginary sound of the cannons of death, the pale horse and chariot rushes through our streets snatching life from some of our bravest soldiers and most of our prominent citizens. Last Sunday was a day of sadness, remarkable, the whole city seeming to be clothed in crepe and mourning, lamenting the loss of two of her most faithful, Mr. Young and Mr. Harrison, the former having dropped dead en route from his work, and the latter after a long term of sickness, quietly stepped into the chariot of death rushing by his door. The funeral services of these two gentlemen were memorable and impressive. Rev. Cooper, of the Pearl street church, ably and befittingly delivered, at the church, the funeral sermon of Mr. Young. The Masonic order, of which Mr. Young was a member, performed their usual custom. The ceremonies and funeral sermon of Mr. Harrison, who was connected with the order of Odd Fellows, took place at the Union Baptist church, Rev. Anderson, the pastor, officiating...Mr. and Mrs. Wm.Dowden having lost their youngest child, have the condolence of their many friends...Mrs. Dr. Anderson, better known as Mother Murry, is much improved at this writing... Mr. Ira. Waterman is much improved from a severe attack of cold and la grippe...J. Grant, of Parkville,, was the guest last week of his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, on the hill. ... Miss Camoron, the dressmaker, has changed her address to 215 Windsor street...V. Webster, of Meridan, was the honored guest of his many friends here last week. A grand reception was tendered him and a serenade at the depot on his departure...Mr. Joseph Clark will deliver the Freeman and collect news items. Leave your orders at both barber shops. Read the Freeman the best in the world.

William R. Dann, of 700 E. Hargatt street, Raleigh, N. C., will have copies of The Freeman for sale each Saturday. Subscribe now, $1.50 per year, 5 cents per copy.

A BLACK SKIN REMOVER.

The Need Not Complain Any Longer of Black Skin.

This preparation, if used as directed, will turn the skin of a black person four or five shades whiter, and that of mulattoes perfectly white. It also removes wrinkles from the face and makes the skin beautiful. Any person using it can see the result in forty-eight hours.

It does not turn the skin in spots, but bleaches out white. It is a very good thing for the eyes if allowed to get in the eye while washing the face.

One box of this preparation is all that is required, if used as directed, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use, and is perfectly harmless.

Direction and preparation will be sent to any address on receipt of $2.00 or C. O. D.

THOMAS BEARD,
122½ W. Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

WANTS:

All advertisements under this heading will be published for five cents per line for each insertion.

WANTED—We guarantee agents $100.00 per month Wri'e for particulars. Enclose stamp. Frank L Thomas, 3324 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Ladies if you will write to me I will send (sealed) free, particulars about removing hair from the face, neck and arms. Harmless as water. Never returns. Leaves the face soft and beautiful. Address Mrs. L. A. Wilson, Box 677, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—Agents to sell the only authorized edition of "The Beautiful Life of Francis E. Willard." Liberal terms to all agents. A bonanza to active and thorough solicitors. Send 80c for the outfit at once, to the North American Publishing Co., 214-220 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.

(TAKEN FROM LIFE)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL : : : : :

Hair Preparations

......FOR......

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug. No Experiment,

BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the acme of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn bristly and undesirable suits of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:

1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.

2.—Angeline will stop the Hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give to you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the destestable diseases of the Scalp.

$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for $1.25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world.

SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline, will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful and efficient application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed to surpass everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results. For sale by this firm, price $1.00.

No goods will be sent C. O. D. The PRICE must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always inclose Money Order, or Registered Letter. Stamps taken with orders not exceeding 50c. Send 8c extra in stamps if you want your order sent by mail to partially cover the extra expense of mailing, otherwise it will be sent by express.

All correspondence for information cheerfully answered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Special inducements to young ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee to refund all moneys if ANGELINE is misrepresented. A safe and immediate shipment of all goods ordered is also guaranteed. Address:

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Mention this paper.

T'WAS NOT TO BE!

OR

Cupid's Battle for Miscegenation.

An Up-to-date Romance Wherein the Arrows o the Little God of Love Often Missed their Marks.

Written for The Freeman by Augustus M. Hodges, (B. Square)

uthor of "Fred. Jackson's Vow," "Between Two Races," "Maid and Mistress," "Mr. John White, Jr.," "The Cedar Hill School," "Courtship by Proxy," "The Biography of Sarah Martin," "Robbing the Mail," "Judge Clifford's Daughter" (in press), "Marion Brown's Home," "B. Square's Bluster." "The Step-mother's Side of the Story," Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The next day at noon Brown found himself in the parlor of May Brandus Clifford's boarding house. She met him with a smile, and then made the mistake of her life. She excused herself to go to her room to fix herself in a more captivating manner. The mistake she made was giving him a copy of a society weekly "to amuse himself until her return," which contained the full account of the party he attended and the full acount of his toast, word for word. Brown read the same and re-resolved that woman was a problem that would not, could not be solved. as he thus pondered, he saw May Brandus of the past, now May Clifford, a woman of the street, perhaps forsaken by her husband on account of her unfaithfulness and love for drink. His imagination caused him to hear her say: Well I'll marry him and reform I'm white he's black and although I am degraded I'm good enough for him, It's an honor to him for me to marry him even at this late day." He was wrong in his conclusions for May was as pure and honest as the evening she read the novel with the east Indian hero. We are constantly making mistakes during life and the greatest mistake of all is forming hasty conclusions and making vows during the heat of passion or emotion Brown said to himself, "I will not marry her at this late day, if she was ashamed of me years ago when she had no just cause. I certainly am ashamed of her now when I conclude I have just reasons for so being."

As he stood by the fire-place in his favorite attitude, May told the whole story of her life since he had been out of New York; of the hardships, trouble and sorrow, the days had brought to her; she told it almost day by day, so firmly was it impresed upon her memory. She told it truthfully, without adding or taking away one sad event.

She noticed him looking at the ring he had sent her with his parting letter, and remarked: "Forrester, I have worn this ring ever since you sent it to me, although the wearing of it once almost caused me to lose my life. See this scar?" she asked, as she unbottoned the first button of the collar of her dress and displayed an ugly scar just at the base of her neck. It was one suummer's evening, after we had been married about two years, that Clifford first noticed the ring upon my finger, (so you can at once see how much love there was between us.) It was very hot, the heat was oppressive, and I had unbottoned the top button of my house wrapper to get relief. We were then in the first stage of poverty at the time. He had not lost his position, but was deeply in debt, and had pawned every small thing of value we owned. His eye caught the ring—"Where did you get the diamond ring, May?" he asked. 'Why, have you just seen it?' I asked in reply.

'Yes, how long have you had it?'

'It has been on that finger long, long before we ever thought of getting married.

'Then how was it that I never saw it before?' he asked.

'For two reasons. First, I almost always turn the inside part of the ring around to the outside of my finger, and for the second reason, you have never taken my hand in yours in either a lover's or a husband's grasp.

'Well, I'll pay up for lost time,' he said as he suddenly snatched my hand and examined the ring. "By gum its a dandy, May! where did you get it?"

'Oh, from an old friend, some one you never saw, and I am keeping it to remember her.'

'Remember her?' he asked, with a smile. 'You mean him, any way, let's have it until Saturday night, I need some money. I'll pledge it, but will redeem it from the pawn-broakers Saturday night sure. Let's have it!'

'I'll do nothing of the kind.' I said, as I snatched my hand away. This made him angry, and he picked up a glass and fired it at me, calling me a vile name. The glass by luck struck me just at a point be low the dress top where the scar did not show. I bled so freely that the brute rushed out of the house in fear of the worst, and I saw him no more for two days. So you see, Forrester," she remarked, with a smile, "I have indirectly shed my blood for you."

The scar and the explanation she saw had made an impression upon Brown, she saw his eyes fill with anger, revenge, pity and love, when she changed the subject.

"Are there many colored people in the section of the West where you reside, Forrester?" she asked.

"No, May, only one more besides myself," was the reply.

"Is there much race prejudice out there?"

"There is none."

"Oh, how I'd like to go out there," she said with a knowing look.

"You might have been out there now if you had not refused me when I proposed to you, when—"

"Why, Forrester, you never pro—"

Don't, May! Don't utter an indirect falsehood, 'twill not help the matter. Be honest. I never proposed to you? Have you forgotten the day on Sheepshead Bay at the Stillwell House? Have you forgotten how I pleaded with my eyes and how you refused me with yours? Have you forgeooten how every time I started to propose with my lips you armed yourself to refuse with yours? You cannot forget so soon. It's your faunlt, that we are not this moment man and wife. However, its all over now, so elt's change the subject."

Not before I ask you a frank pointed question and place you upon your honor to reply truthfully. When years ago upon the waters of Sheepshead Bay, had you proposed to me with your tongue (the usual way) instead of your eyes and I had said 'Forrester, I love you as dearly as you love me, but I cannot be your wife, there is a barrier in the way, it is not the color of your skin or the decrees of society, or law written or unwritten, the barrier is that I am a married woman, although married only in name, for my husband is both cruel and unfaithful to me.' Would you not interrupted me at this point with the exclamation: 'Get a divorce from him?" Would you not have aided me get the same and would you not have then married me? An honest answer is all I ask of you now, Forrester."

"Yes, I would have helped you to legally free yourself from such a man and and would have married you."

"Ah, then let me say that I have passed through all of this and am today, in the eyes of God and man, a free woman." She smiled upon him the artful smile of a captivating woman. Brown, our hero, was only a man. He was only a man; only clay in the hand of the potter. He was however, reasonable, and in the language of the New York streets, "felt himself going," and like a man who is about to drown, he resisted the god of love. He pulled out of his pocket a cigar, stuck it in his mouth and turning his face towards the wall, he remarked: "May, can I smoke?"

"Why, yes," was the reply.

During the time he was lighting his cigar, he registered an oath—a vow—that he hoped he would never enjoy blissful hearafter if he married May.

"I cannot compromise my manhood for love," he said to himself. I cannot marry her, neither can I without a vow, resist her direct and indirect pleadings.

"Now Forrester, if you would have done so years ago, why not now? Don't think me bold; I know it is not leap year; I know that it is not in the general order of things and according to the rules of society for a woman to propose to a man; again I know a woman falls in the estimation of a man when she even indirectly proposes—throws herself in his way—I also know Forrester, that you still love me, that—here she looked a loving captivating look in his eyes, and then continued: "that, yes, that you will forgive the past wrong I have done to your noble heart and manly love. Will you not?" she asked, as she advanced toward him with arms extended: "Will you forgive me Forrester? she repeated" as he clasped her hands in his.

"Yes, May, I forgive you."

"Then you'll take me to your heart as of yore?"

He made no reply, so she repeated the question, as she looked at him, her blue eyes had all of their old time brightness.

"Then you will take me to your heart as you would have done that day upon the bright waters of Sheepshead Bay, will you not Forrester? Will you not take me West as Mrs. Brown?"

Brown, overcome by love, was about to say yes, when he was inwardly reminded of his oath, "remember you are under oath, bound by a vow not to marry her," he beard an inward voice say; sa he pondered. He saw only one avenue of escape, that way was a lie, so he told her a falsehood, (of course moral man, that he was, he justified himself with the conclusion that the end justified the means.) He looked her in the eyes, as he held her hands in his, and replied:

"May, I cannot for the simple reason, I am married, I hate to say it, but it seems that our union was not to be, dear girl, still, I will always be a friend to you, which is a nearer personage than a brother."

A change came over May, she became resigned to fate. Brown noticed the change and remarked: "Don't lose heart, May, go to bed with the knowledge I still love you, and will always be your friend and—with the hope that I am joking about my being married; only teasing your love—its late May, so good night, or at least good morning" and he left her heart full of hope.

"———What can we not endure,
When pains are lessened by the hope
of cure?"

[To be continued.]

Editor The Freeman:—Accept my thanks and the thanks of every department of central Tennessee College and its many friends for the splendid issue of the Central Tennessee College. It was the best show up our school has ever had. Every cut showed up most satisfactorily. I should always be ready, willing and most anxious to help the Freeman. It is a true race newspaper loyal to the core and patriotic in all of its utterances. It should be in every home to inspire and strengthen the hopes of our people. God bless you and increase the circulation of your valuable paper. Most sincerely

R. F. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.

H. C. Allen has taken the general agency for The Freeman, and will have on every issue plenty of copies for sale. The Freeman is offering special inducements for this season.—New Searchlight, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE VETERAN THIRD.

IT IS THE OLDEST REGIMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

First Recruited Under Washington, With Cocked Hats and Flintlocks—Led by "Mad" Anthony Against Indians and Charged Into the City of Mexico.

The oldest regiment in America is the Third infantry of the regular army, now posted at Fort Snelling, on the Mis-

A THIRD INFANTRYMAN IN 1796.

sissippi. It was organized under Washington in 1796 and since that year has never been out of the service.

When the Third was established, the flag it followed had only 13 stars in its blue field; now there are 45. Its first weapons were the ancient flintlocks; today it uses the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which a man can fire 100 shots during the time it took to load and fire the old flintlocks.

When the Third received its first formal commission, its uniform was more or less nondescript in style, though the prevailing Continental garb was followed.

The original First was established in June, 1784. This by subsequent consolidation was merged into the present Third, so that it is in reality a decade more than a century old.

This is the same regiment which fought under "Mad" Anthony Wayne when be led his forces with impetuous ardor against the Indians of the northwestern border, which passed a decade or more of its life in the great lakes region when the feeble garrisons along the inland seas were so sorely in need of its stanch aid, and which was foremost in the long and trying campaign in Florida, where it maintained the splendid reputation as an Indian fighter which it has kept for a century.

It is the same regiment which, when Texas would maintain her own definition of the boundary line between her and Mexico, was ordered to the southwest, where, through that spirited and picturesque campaign, it fought its way at Palo Alto, at Resaca de la Palma, at Monterey, at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, then onward under Scott on that irrestible march straight to the citadel of the Mexican capital.

So onward the regiment fought, depleted many times by death and disease, its veins steadily filling again with the best blood of the nation, fighting against the Navajos and Apaches in all the exciting Indian campaigns from 1840 to 1860.

From the outset of the civil war the Third was at the front. It won its first recognition at the first opportunity which presented itself, when it showed its splendid qualities by its masterly covering of the flight of the army at the first battle of Bull Run.

Many times during the civil war the fighting qualities of the Third were called into play. It took part in 21 battles and sieges, losing in killed, wounded and missing 267 men, a number equal

A THIRD INFANTRYMAN TODAY.

to its average strength during the war. After it led the noble column at the close of the war in that last grand review before the president in the city of Washington, chosen from all the forces for this high honor, it once more became a frontier regiment, and since that time it has been engaged in important Indian campaigns in the west.

This regiment has drawn from the very best fighting blood of successive generations of Americans. It has not only fought through all the campaigns of the country, but it has furnished other commands with leaders, helped to replete exhausted regiments and set a fine pattern of soldierly stability for the incoming bodies of volunteers.

What They Say:

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1898.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find $1 to continue my subscription. Your paper has been in my family for some time, and it seems that we cannot live without it. Yours, JAMES MASON.

Ellesmere School, Harrogate, Eng. Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 4, 1898.

Editor Freeman—I find it impossible for me to keep posted about the negro's progress and the vital issues that touch his public life and his weal and woe in general, except I receive and read The Freeman.

I also feel it my duty to give you my support, financial and otherwise, because of the heroic and manly, just and sensible stand that you have taken upon all questions that concern the negrc. Your policy has not been vacillating, your principles have at all times been known. You've spoken out in no compromising manner against the injustice and harshness that the race suffers.

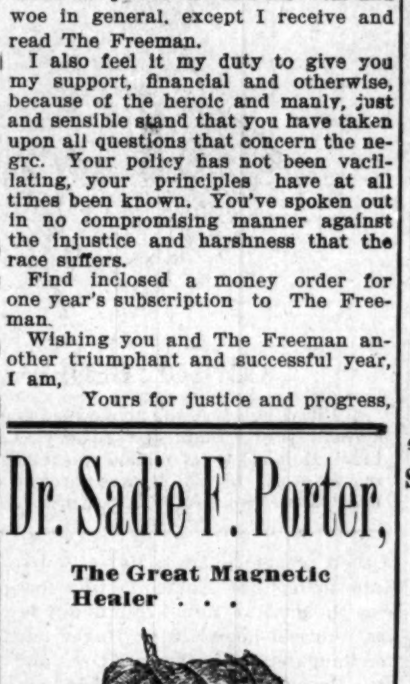
Find inclosed a money order for one year's subscription to The Freeman.

Wishing you and The Freeman another triumphant and successful year, I am,

Yours for justice and progress,

Dr. Sadie F. Porter,

The Great Magnetic Healer . . .



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Prices: Blood Tonic, $1; Liniment, 50 cents; Hair Grower, 50; Mustache Grower, 25; Hair Oil, 25; Wash for Skin, 25; Mexican Indian, 10c a cake.

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We are the Largest makers in America of fine Custom-made Clothing. We buy our cloth direct from the largest European and American mills. We control the product of several woolen mills. We operate the most extensive and economic Custom Tailoring plants in existence, thus reducing the price of made-to-order suits to $5.00 and upwards; pants from $1.50 to $5, prices so low that nearly everyone in your county will be glad to have their clothing made to order and measure.

We furnish you a large, handsome and expensive cloth bound book containing large cloth samples of our entire line of Suitings, Pants, etc., a book which costs us several dollars to get up, also Fashion Plate, Instruction book, Tape Measure, Business Cards, Stationery, Advertising Matter, your name on Rubber stamp, etc. We also furnish you a Salesman's Net Confidential Price List. The prices are left blank, under each description so you can fill in your own selling prices, arranging your profit to suit yourself. As soon as you have received your big sample book and general outfit and have read our book of instructions carefully and marked in your selling price, you are ready for business and can begin taking orders from everyone in your town. At your low prices, business men, farmers, laborers, and in fact everyone will order their suits made. You can take several orders every day at $2.00 to $5.00 profit on each order, for everyone will be astonished at your low prices.

The above photograph was sent unsolicited by one of our salesmen, Mr. C. M. Talbott, of Yreka, Cal. It shows him at work taking orders for our custom made tailoring. Mr. Talbott's sales have run over $1,200 per month; his earnings over $300 a month. Hundreds more are doing just as well. We merely show this picture and statement of his business as he chanced to send us this picture. YOU CAN DO THE SAME THING AT ONCE. OUR MEN HAVE NO COMPETITION.

You Require No Money. Just take the orders and send them to us, we will make the garments within 5 days and send direct to your customers by express C. O. D., subject to examination and approval, at your selling price, and collect your full selling price, and every week we will send you a check for all your profit, being the difference between our net confidential price to you and the price you sold at. You need collect no money, deliver no goods, simply go on taking orders, adding a liberal profit, and we deliver the goods, collect all the money and every week promptly send you, in one round check, your full profit for the week. Nearly all our good men get a check from us of at least $40.00 every week in the year.

THE OUTFIT IS FREE. We make no charge for the big book and complete outfit, but as each outfit costs us several dollars to get up, to protect ourselves against many who would impose on us by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, AS A GUARANTEE of good faith on the part of every applicant, we require you to fill out the blank lines below, giving the names of two parties as reference and further paying ONE DOLLAR and express charges for the outfit. The $1.00 you pay for outfit does not begin to pay the cost to us but insures us you mean business. We will refund your $1.00 as soon as your orders have amounted to $25.00, which amount you can take the first day you work.

Fill out the following lines carefully, sign your name, cut out and send to us, and the outfit will be sent to you at once.

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GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find $1.00 for which send me by express your Big Cloth Sample Book and Complete Salesmen's Outfit. It is understood and agreed that the One Dollar is to be refunded to me as soon as my sales have amounted to $25.00. If the outfit is not as represented and fully satisfactory, you are to refund the One Dollar when outfit is returned to you.

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Sign your name on above line.

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Name of Postoffice, County and State on above line.

Your age.................Nationality.................

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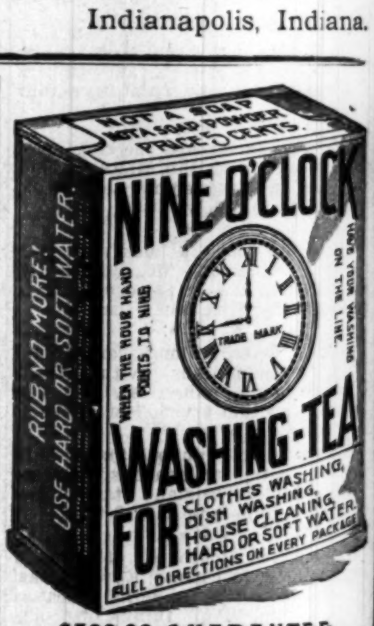

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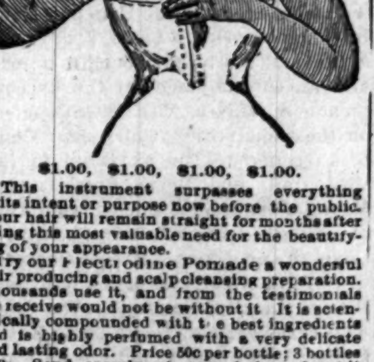

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Try our Electrodine Pomade a wonderful hair producing and scalp cleansing preparation. Thousands use it, and from the testimonials we receive would not be without it. It is scientifically compounded with the best ingredients and is highly perfumed with a very delicate and lasting odor. Price 50c per bottle; 3 bottles $1.25. Send sample of your hair and get it matched with a Genuine Creole Hair Braid. Prices: $1 00, $1.25 and $1.50. No goods sent C. O. D. Agents wanted.

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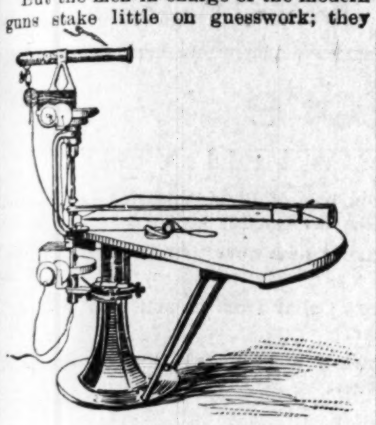
THE MAN WITH THE SLATE PENCIL DOES THE WORK.

What a Range Finder Is, How It Is Operated and What It Makes Possible—The Gunner of Today Does Not Guess; He Figures.

It is the man with the slate and pencil who works the destruction of the modern armada. To be more precise, fighting with big guns is now an exact science. In the old days the gunners of the great smoothbores guessed and then pulled the lanyard. Now they figure and press the button.

They did good execution, those old gunners, on occasion, but it was at short range. With an enemy five miles off they waited. Even at three miles it was little more than a waste of powder. Today the monster coast defense guns begin to bark when a hostile fleet is still 12 miles out at sea. They are likely to bite at that distance too.

But the men in charge of the modern guns stake little on guesswork; they



A RANGE FINDER.

figure. At three miles a warship was formerly a good target. At 12 it was beyond reach. It is not beyond the reach of the cannon of today. Rifled bores and high power explosives have altered things. When the shot sped farther than the eye could follow the guessing gunner was a blind man throwing stones in the dark. He began to use the telescope, but found that although he could see it was still dark. Then some one invented the range finder and once more he aims in broad daylight.

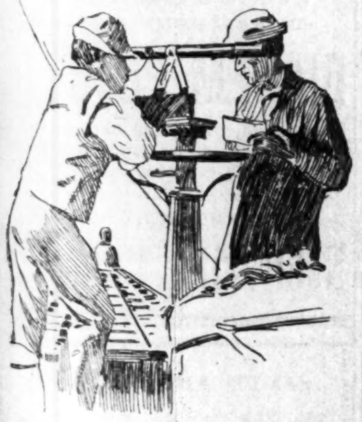
The range finder is a mechanical instrument made according to well known principles of trigonometry. When intelligently used, it tells the gunner exactly how to strike a far distant warship. It is supplemented by carefully prepared tables of calculations which take into consideration such vital trifles as the variations in the density of the atmosphere, the force and direction of the wind, the curvature of the earth's surface and the rise and fall of the tide as well as the exact fractions of a second in the flight of projectiles, the speed of the moving target, the elevation of the gun and the explosive force of the charge. Nothing is left to guesswork; everything is figured out.

If the man with the slate and pencil does his work properly and other conditions are normal, the shot hits. If he reckons that 6 and 9 and 2 make 18, the shot goes wide. Of course range finders are not made absolutely perfect, but they come so near exact accuracy that, in comparison with the guesswork of the old gunner, they are perfection.

The basic principle of range finders is one that every student of algebra knows by heart. It is the simple theorem of finding the diameter of a triangle given the base and the angle of the sides. In firing coast defense guns the man at the range finder gets his base by having a buoy anchored out at a known distance. His telescope, trained first on the buoy and then on the target, gives him the angle. The barometer gives the atmospheric density and the anemometer the wind velocity. With his slate and pencil he does the rest.

On shipboard he gets his base line by knowing the distance from his finder to the farthest point of the ship. Other conditions, however, handicap him severely in the contest with the man ashore.

With seacoast range finders such exact calculations are made of the time of the projectile's flight and the speed and course of a moving target that an 800 pound mortar shell, carrying enough gun cotton to sink a ship, may be dropped on the deck of a ship five miles away in spite of the fact that the sheil is in the air more than a minute and the ship moves hundreds of yards after the gun is fired and before the projectile reaches her. An entire fleet of steaming armorclads may be destroyed by the guns of batteries whose commanders take aim and fire without seeing a single ship and who know the



RANGE FINDER IN USE ON SHIPBOARD.

position of the fleet only from messages received over a telephone or telegraph line from an observer perhaps hundreds of yards away.

These remarkable results will be attained at all seacoast forts of the country when the plans adopted have been carried out. The United States is spending $200,000 for range finders. When they are all in position, every harbor on our coast will be impregnable.

SEWELL FORD.

THE LETTER.

The letter my lady wrote to me
  I would you could see the lines!
There's a flavor of orange blossoms
  And a tangle of jessamine vines.

Oh, the letter my lady wrote to me!
  I sit in my room and see
The sails on the ships and her red, sweet lips
  In the letter she wrote to me.

Oh, the letter my lady wrote to me!
  Here is the word she missed,
And here is the word that was never heard
  On the line her lips have kissed.

And the letter my lady wrote to me
  Close to my heart shall be
Till the judgment day, when I drift away,
  Life of my life, from thee!

—Atlanta Constitution.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Remedies That Should Be Used Before the Doctor Arrives.

A burn may result from excessive heat applied in any way—hot air or hot water, steam, flame or electricity—or even from extreme cold. The injury resulting from contact with hot water or steam is usually called a scald, but is practically the same in its results as a burn.

Surgeons speak of different degrees of a burn, according to the amount of tissue destroyed by it. Thus a burn of the first degree is one that simply reddens and irritates the skin; a burn of the second degree is one that causes actual inflammation of the skin with the formation of blisters, while a burn of the third degree destroys the skin and more or less of the flesh beneath it, or even chars and kills all the tissues, including the bone itself.

The effects of a burn depend partly upon its degree, but not entirely, for a burn even of the first degree may cause death if it involves a very large portion of the surface of the body. This it does by interfering with the necessary excretion of waste matter which is constantly taking place through the skin.

A curious effect of a severe burn in any part of the body is ulceration of the bowels following very intense congestion of the entire digestive canal. The bronchial tubes and the lungs are sometimes injured by the inhalation of steam or very hot air, but even apart from such an accident a person who has been burned about the chest or back is very liable to have an attack of bronchitis or pneumonia in consequence.

The first thing to be done in the case ot a burn of any degree is to stop the pain. This should be done not only from the natural impulse to relieve suffering, but because the shock resulting from the injury may be so greatly increased by the agony as to cause the death of the patient, even when the burns in themselves would not do so.

Covering the part with any bland substance, such as olive oil, vaseline, sweet butter or flour paste, to keep off the air will often afford great relief, and in burns of the first degree nothing more may be needed. Carron oil, the name given to a mixture of equal quantities of linseed oil and limewater, was formerly and is still in many workshops the favorite application for a burn. Better still is bicarbonate of soda (cooking soda) or calcined magnesia, made into an ointment with vaseline or lard or dusted thickly over the skin.

Another application which is often exceedingly grateful is a solution of nitrate of potash (nitre). Hunters often make a paste of gunpowder for this purpose. One or other of these applications will usually suffice in mild cases, and in severe burns will help to reduce the pain for the time until the doctor comes. —Youth's Companion.

An Honest Man.

"Now look here, Thompson," remarked Brown. "It has been six months since you borrowed that $5 from me."

"Seven," corrected Thompson gravely.

"Well, then, seven months," snorted Brown, "and you promised to give it back to me in a week—promised faithfully, you did, to return me it in seven days instead of months."

"I know it," answered Thompson sadly, drawing a memorandum book from his pocket. "That bill was series F, No. 672,929, issue of 1887. I made the note, and then I spent the money. Since then I've been trying to recover it."

"But," howled Brown, "any other would do as well."

"No," responded Thompson, shaking his head. "I'm a man of my word. When you gave me the bill, I said 'I will return this to you,' and I meant it. Brown, old man, just as soon as I come across No. 672,929, series F, issue of 1887, I'll see that you get it, for I am not the one to go back on my promise." —"Editor's Drawer" in Harper's Magazine.

Caloric.

The emotional litterateur had just written a piece of which he was very proud. The editor looked it over and then said:

"Do you candidly think such opinions ought to go into cold type?"

"I don't know much about the practical work of printing," was the reply, "but I don't believe it makes any difference. Even if the type is cold, I guess that article will take the chill off it." —Washington Star.

A CATCH.

[From the tragi-comedy of "The False Astrologer."]

We know what is, but what will be
  We know not. No one ever knew.
The gods themselves cannot foresee
  (If gods there be) what men may do.
Prophecies are arrows shot in the dark
At an unseen mark.
If they miss it, we let them go;
  If they hit it, as sometimes they will
When the night winds thither blow,
  We magnify the skill
Of the hand that held the bow.
The only thing we know
  Is that we live and die,
  Not the inscrutable why!
Poor puppets of crumbling clay,
  The world goes round and round,
  And we go with it—here today,
Tomorrow underground!

—Richard Henry Stoddard in New York Independent.

DONS AT THE GUNS.

THEY ARE POOR SHOTS AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN.

Recent Scores of Spanish and American Gunners Compared—How Spain Tried to Bombard Two Cities In 1866 and Made a Fiasco of the Job.

The Spanish gunner is a poor shot. He demonstrated that years ago, and by recent trials his reputation has not been bettered. This is no mere vain boasting. There is proof at hand, proof that is fresh and new.

The other day the land batteries which guard Havana harbor had a half day's practice. Through channels which are necessarily secret the results of that practice were the next day in the possession of Captain Sampson. It was a tough looking score card. On the same day the Yankee gunners at Sandy Hook did a little practicing. Comparisons are odious—sometimes. It depends on the point of view. There is nothing in this comparison which should be offensive to American eyes or minds or noses.

The range was about three miles. The target—well, never mind what the target was. It wasn't damaged. Thirteen shots were fired from six guns. The best shot was in line, but about 90 feet short. The worst struck one mile to the left of the target. The other shots were from 100 to 500 yards out of range.

The worst shot Uncle Sam's gunners made struck 300 yards to the left of the target. Of the rest half were exactly in line and only from 10 to 50 yards short. One out of every five hit the target and had they been aimed at a Spanish warship would have sunk her.

Our gunners afloat can do good work also. On April 12 the gunners on Commodore Schley's flagship, then anchored off Fort Monroe, engaged in what is known as subcaliber practice. The target was a small keg supporting a staff from which there flew a small red flag. In order to get the elevation necessary for the small rifles to carry 800 yards, the big guns were elevated to greater distances. So the practice with the turret guns was equivalent to practice with service charges at more than two miles.

Lieutenant Rush, who will have charge of the after turret in action, fired the first shot from it. The bullet struck the water apparently within six inches of the target. It was a remarkable shot, but before the practice was completed it had been repeated scores of times and by every gun in service.

But to return to the Spanish gunner. As late as 1866 he had a chance to try his skill, and a sad fiasco he made. A Spanish fleet of ironclads bombarded Valparaiso and Callao, Chile and Peru being then at war with Spain over a matter of indemnity. Pay Director L. G. Billings, U. S. N., thus describes the affair, he being an eyewitness:

"Our officers watched the gunnery of the Spaniards with the greatest amuse-

A YANKEE GUNNER.
[From a photograph by E. Muller.]

ment. Half of the shots struck the water and others flew anywhere but in the direction intended. At Valparaiso I don't believe that one shell in 50 exploded, and although the Spanish gunners paid particular attention to the custom house they were not able to destroy it.

"The Spanish fleet then sailed complacently away, heading for Callao. It was there that Admiral Nunez met with such utter defeat. The bay of Callao is in the form of a horseshoe, and on one of the points had been erected an ironclad turret. It was open at the top and not movable. But under the direction of Major Wilson, who had served in the Federal army, two 300 pounder Armstrong guns had been mounted. A squad of American gunners were on hand, and when the Spanish fleet hove in sight the Peruvians were ready for them. A 500 pound Armstrong gun had also been placed in position abreast of the custom house. The engagement began at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the Numancia opened fire. The other ships followed the flagship's example and hurled tons of iron at the turret, but not one shot struck it. The first Peruvian shot was directed at the Ville de Madrid. The vessel was not yet in range, and the shot fell short.

"The next shot settled the Ville de Madrid. The American gunners behind the Peruvian cannon did not make a second error. The shot passed clear through the ship's steam chest and out the other side. Over 150 men were scalded by the escaping steam, and many of them died. The topsails of the Ville de Madrid were set, and she went out of action. The third shot was equally successful, as it passed through the stern of the Brengula, tearing a great gap which extended below the water line. The Brengula retired. The bombardment continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Nunez retired. Yet the Spaniards had the effrontery to claim a victory, but as two of their frigates had been thrown out of action and as none of the Peruvian guns had been silenced the credit was not given to the dons." C. J. BOWDEN.

The Freeman Praised.

January, 1898.—Editor The Freeman: Enclosed find pay for this year's subscription to Freeman. So old and reliable acquaintance, so unswerving an advocate of the rights of the Afro-American cannot be easily dispensed with. Yours,

D. A. Straker, Detroit, Mich.

Editor The Freeman:—I am confident that The Freeman excels all other journals published by colored Americans. It is a great national paper and ought to be read by every colored man and woman everywhere. Faithfully yours, Moses Dickson, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Formula of a Noted Physician Sent Free to Every Man Who Writes for it

Quickly Restores Weakened Mankind to Strength and Vigor.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a most successful remedy has been found which will quickly cure them of any form of nervous debility, impotency, lost manhood, night losses, lack of vigor, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertainity which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful formula it would seem that any man, suffering from any form of nervous debility, ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. The remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need. Send your name and address to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 107 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of idle curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from.

The object of distributing this information free is to make men better acquainted with the remedies that exert an influence upon debilitated nerves and wasted vigor. Each different drug is throughly explained and the sufferer will thus know what he should use in his particular case in order to get the desired results. Write to day. There is no doubt about the offer being genuine.

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The Freeman $1 50

BUSINESS MEDIUM.

MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future event in one's life. Remember, she will not, for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with description of future companion. She is very accurate in describing missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them. And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors. So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

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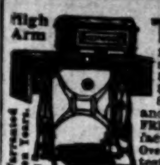

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Instant Relief. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will gladly send to any sufferer in a plain sealed envelope FREE a prescription with full directions for a quick, private cure for Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Small Weak Parts, Varicocele, etc. Address C. B. Wright Music Dealer, Box 1207, Marshall, Mich.

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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This wonderful hair pomade is the only safe preparation in the world that makes kinky hair straight as shown above. It renders the hair soft, pliable and silky, and by nourishing the roots imparts new life and vigor. Elegantly perfumed. Ozonized Ox Marrow is manufactured only by The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. (formerly Buck & Rayner). Their reputation is a guarantee that it is **perfectly pure and harmless.** Beware of imitations. Get the genuine as it never fails. A toilet necessity for ladies and gentlemen. Thousands who have used our original Ozonized Ox Marrow testify to its superior merits. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in first-class toilet goods, or we will send you, express paid, 3 bottles for $1.40 or 6 for $2.50. Always inclose a post-office money order, as we do not send goods C. O. D. Write your address and name plainly. Address

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2 trains every weekday to Toledo.
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No. 21, 12:40 noon,	2:35 p. m.	7:12 p. m.
No. 11, 7:00 p. m.	9:04 p. m.	1:45 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00 a.
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No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 8, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute.

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

Ticket offices, No. 48 West Washington street and Union Station.

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THE FREEMAN ONE YEAR $1.50

Genuine Lager Beer

Beer made day before yesterday is unfit for the human stomach.

No "forcing process" can impart he ripeness and wholesome properties hat time can give.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company's

BEER

Is the **genuine lager beer**, as it has lain six months.

All first-class saloons sell the beer of the . . . .

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It is not only one of the most delicate and delicious Breakfast Foods ever offered to the public, but in addition, being composed almost entirely of pure gluten, is one of the most healthful and nutritious foods known.

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are about the scarcest fashionable dress materials in the United States. If your local merchant has a satisfactory assortment, he and his customers are fortunate; if not send to us for samples. We have over one hundred styles in stock at

(Besure and state whether you wish light, medium or dark shades and a favorite color, if any.)

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Agents for IMPROVED STANDARD PATTERNS.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

Mrs. John Garvin, of Douglass street, is convalescent.

Don't fail to hear Colored America at Bethel, May 16 and 19.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of N. Senate avenue was buried last Friday.

Mr. Green Gentry, of Howard street, is on the sick list.

The Fourth Annual Musical Festival will be given June 22nd and 23rd, at Allen Chapel church. 100 voices. Singers from abroad.

T. W. Fleming, the well-known merchant tailor, 316 Indiana avenue, respectfully invites you to examine his choice and varied selection of spring styles. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rev. James N. Townsend, D. D., of Cincinnati, will preach at Bethel tomorrow, morning and evening. The occasion is Bethel's $1,000 rally. All are invited.

Lottie Theodoria Ballard, the child violinist, a musical wonder of the nineteenth century, although only six years of age, renders the most difficult music from sight ,and has performed in the largest cities, will make her first appearance with the Colored Americans at Bethel during the May Fair, which opens Monday, May 16

Messrs. Chas. Floyd and Samuel Dorsey were "dropped" from the fire department last week for "the betterment of the servce." Mr. Manuel Collins was appointed to fill one of the vacancies.

The grandest musical event of the season will be the appearance of the Colored American Concert Co., at Bethel A. M. E. church durin the May Fair, which opens May 16. This company is an organization of the best musical and literary talent of the State. The manager has spared neither time nor money in securing artists of note. Choruses selected from the grand opera will be sung by the entire company of thirty-six voices, accompanied by the Colored American's orchestra of seven pieces.

The entertainment given at the Ninth Presbyterian church last Monday evening was a success It was given by the Young People's Aid Alliance, and was managed by Miss Myrtle Hart and Mrs. Jennie Taylor.

Mr. Frank Brown will render a solo at the services of the Ninth Presbyterian church to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK STORE

(Established 1853.)

Sole Agents for Butterick Patterns.

THOSE SUPERB

VICTOR WHEELS

have been reduced to

$40.00

No excuse now for you not riding the best

BICYCLE

under the Sun.

Bicycle Sundries

and Bicycle repairing at the very lowest prices in the city. Come and see.

--New Basement.

Pettis Dry Goods COMPANY.

Personal and Society.

Rov. J. W. Carr has returned from a lecture tour in California.

Mr. Lawrence Newby returned to his home in Chicago last Saturday.

Miss Alice Roberts, of Shelbyville, Ind., was shopping in the city Tuesday.

Mr. "Billy" McClain has just returned from a business trip to New York.

Hiram Jefferson has returned to this city, after an absence of nearly two years.

The Tuxedo Club gave a social at their club rooms in West North street last Wednesday evening.

The Utopian Club gave an entertainment last Thursday evening at their rooms in Ellsworth street.

Messrs. Oliver Stokes, John Wilson and Miss Maggie Hill, of Anderson, were welcome visitors in this city this week.

Messrs. Fred Simpson, Harry Fiddler, Harry Waters and R. Byron Shelton, of Al. G. Field Colored Minstrels, are in the city.

Mrs. Lucy Thurman, the noted W. C. T. U. worker of Michigan, who has been in the city for a week, left on Wednesday for points in northern Indiana.

Miss Cora Barbour, of 187 West 13th street, was quietly married the 11th inst. to Mr. Levi Burdin at Kokomo. They will reside in Marion for the summer.

Mr. John H. Winslow, of Muncie, Ind., celebrated his birthday in this city, on the 17th, at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Winslow, at 420 Indiana avenue.

Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Jackson, Michigan, the well-known temeprance lecturer, has ben holding forth for several days in this city. She is the national superintendent of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. Her meetings were well attended and highly appreciated.

Allen Chapel Notes.

Miss Mattie Miller is very sick, Yandes street.

A large number communed last Sunday.

At 10:45 a. m. Rev. M. V. Sanders, of Knightstown, preached a very excelent sermon. At 3:45 p. m. Rev. Young, of Walter's Chapel, preached quite an interesting sermon, and at 1:45 p. m. Rev. C. C. Townsend P. E., also preached an excellent sermon.

At love feast the church was full, and a splendid meeting was enjoyed by all present.

Last Monday afternoon, at the missionary society, Mrs. Gertrude Hill read an excelent paper. Addresses were made by Rev. M. V. Sanders and Mr. P. W. Barnett.

The Reading Room is being well attended every Thursday afternoon. All arecordialy invited to come from 2 till 5 p. m.

Miss Madge Hill, of Anderson, Ind., was in the city last week, the guest of Mrs. A. L. Murray.

Rev Murray returned from Washington, D. C., last Saturday evening, delighted with his trip.

Six persons joined the church last Sunday.

Concert and May Fair next week, June 3, 4 and 5, 1898.

The National Guard

and their friends are notified by T. W. Fleming, merchant tailor, that his spring stock is now complete, which consists of all the latest novelties in both foreign and domestic goods, and would be pleased to have you call and inspect them. I carry a special line of novelties which are up to date in every respect. I use the best trimmings and employ the best of workmanship. I guarantee satisfaction to all. T. W. FLEMING, Merchant Tailor, 316 Indiana-ave.

Notes of Interest.

Memphis, Tenn., Special.—Mrs. Geo. Crouch, of Frank street, died on the 18th...Wm. Anderson is quite sick. ...Mr. Harton. of Washington street, had his leg broken in several places on the 22d ... The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Colored Infantry, United States army passed through this city on the 23d, en route to Chattanooga... Private Hardy, who is on a furlough, is visiting friends in the city...The Ninth Cavalry reading in last week's Freeman was enjoyed by everybody. ...Mrs. C. P. Chester of 53½ Mannassas street, has returned to Franklin, Tenn., where she was called to the bedside of a sick mother...Miss F. Stephenson, who is attending Rusk University at Italy Springs, Miss., was in the city last week visiting friends and relatives.

Newsy Notes.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Special.—Charles Standard went to St. Louis on business this week... George Person, of Evansville, returned to Mt. Vernon Thursday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tandy. George will probably spend the summer here...Mr. Smith, of St. Louis, made a business trip to this city Tuesday...Benjamin Titsworth, of Dubois, was the guest of his daughter, Miss Laura Titsworth, last Sunday...Wesley Mitchell, son-in-law of Atlass Baylass sr., arrived here from Fulton, Ky. Mr. Mitchell has secured a position in the car shops and will probably make this city his future home...Mrs. Dora Berkley is visiting Dubois this week...Bessie Lewis and Charles Lewis, the noted musicians, halted a few days in our city last week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Edminston. They left for Centralia Monday. ...Rev. Levi P. Thompson has offered his services as a volunteer to assist in subduing Spain...The county superintendent, Prof. O. O. Stitch, visited our schools this week...School will close here May 5. The closing exercises will be at the school house May 4...William Merriweather, while working in the foundry, received a very painful burn in the eye and side of the face, but not injuring the eyesight; also a foot badly bruised. Dr. Andy Hall was summoned and reports them not serious...The following are sick: Mrs. Dick Gillis, Charles Edwards, Dan Hodge and Barbara Slaughter. All are improving in health...W. P. Body has returned from Harrisburg.

Deserves Re-appointment.

W. H. Stewart, the subject of this sketch, was born a slave in 1850, at Madison C. H., Va. While his school days consisted of only two months he has used his early training to a good advantage. He was proprietor of a barber shop in Hamilton, Jamestown and Urbana, O. He was married to Miss Murcissa Moss in 1876, having now a family of seven children. He is at present guard at the Ohio peniten

tiary, having received more votes than nine other candidates together. Mr. Stewart is an applicant for reappointment, and from letters and testimonials from leading citizens of Ohio connected with the supervision of the penitentiary we feel satisfied that he will be successful, as he also has the indorsement of the senator, representative, executive and central committee of his county.

Jottings.

Logansport, Ind., Special.—Walter Langford visited our city a few days ago. He was entertained by the P. L. C.'s...The ladies of the Booker T. Washington Club entertained the gentlemen last week...The members of the P. L. C.'s gave an entertainment at the church last week...J. Taylor has taken charge of the Murdock barber shop...Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Parthenia Woodfork, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and Mr. J. Taylor, of this city...E. D. Sanders, of Indianapolis, called on the Logansport people with a full line of gents' furnishing goods.

Interesting Items.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—Will Finley attended court at Charleston last week...George Buckner and Frank McConnell, of Ashland, are in the city...William Underwood was slightly under the weather last week. ...Will Blackenberry has returned to town...Georgia, aged nine years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnson, died last Friday, of typhoid pneumonia, after a short illness.

The Zenith Attained.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19, 1898.

Mr. Knox: Inclosed I hand you money order for subscription to The Freeman and a copy of Sept. 11, '97, which number will make my eighth volume, all beautifully bound. Please hurry along this paper of the 11th, so I can hand it to my binder. Refering to the Christmas number of The Freeman, I am proud to say that superb zenith was veritably attained in this number, both in typography and in the elegance of contributions. In its general make-up the question was undoubtedly settled by all fair-minded thinkers that The Freeman as a true race journal leads, and all others follow. Yours,

JOHN J. THOMAS.

What They Say:

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1898.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find $1 to continue my subscription. Your paper has been in my family for some time, and it seems that we cannot live without it. Yours. JAMES MASON.

Ellesmere School, Harrogate, Eng.

Geo. L. Knox, Esq., care "The Freeman," Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.: Dear Sir—Illness kept me from sending in the money I owe The Freeman before this date. I lost the bill which you sent me. I am told that a dollar is now worth four shillings and a penny, English money: I send you herein twelve shillings, which will pay off my back debt of last year, and at least six months of this year. Please be so kind as to let me know how we stand. I will try to be up to date in my future payments to The Freeman. I will be sending you an article ere long. It pleases me to see the great progress The Freeman is making. I am very sorry not to have succeeded in getting English subscribers, but I shall not give up hope of finding some yet; my personal friends are very glad to read my copies, and some look forward to their arrival with as much eagerness as I do.

With very best regards, I remain yours very truly, Thomas Rutling.

Alexandria, La., Jan. 4, 1898.

Editor Freeman—I find it impossible for me to keep posted about the negro's progress and the vital issues that touch his public life and his weal and woe in general. except I receive and read The Freeman.

I also feel it my duty to give you my support, financial and otherwise, because of the heroic and manly, just and sensible stand that you have taken upon all questions that concern the negro. Your policy has not been vacillating, your principles have at all times been known. You've spoken out in no compromising manner against the injustice and harshness that the race suffers.

Find inclosed a money order for one year's subscription to The Freeman.

Wishing you and The Freeman another triumphant and successful year, I am,

Yours for justice and progress,

Editor The Freeman:—Realizing the importance of such "papers" as The Freeman to our race and appreciating its every effort in the past, for race advancement and race elevation, it affords me more than ordinary pleasure to subscribe for another year. Wishing you and your valuable journal continued success, I am as ever

Yours truly,

George A. Myers,

Cleveland, O.

THOUSANDS

testify that the only safe preparation in the world that straightens kinky hair is the genuine Ozonized Ox Marrow made only by the Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 15 Washington street, Chicago. Price, 50c. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

FREE TO LADIES.

In order to convince the lady readers of The Freeman of the marvelous cures effected by DR. COONLEY'S FAMOUS ORANGE LILY, they offer to send a box FREE to every woman troubled with any form of Female Weakness. This offer holds good for a short time only, therefore do not delay, but write for it at once. It is a wonderful medicine, easy to use, and seldom fails to bring new health and happiness to all who use it. Address Box F, Coonly Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich.

Granger Store

SALE THIS WEEK.

Linen Bargains for this Week.

Fancy bordered, bleached Damask, all linen, worth 25c, for 19c.

Loom Damask, pure linen, for 15c.

72 inch German Damask, worth 59c, for 45c.

Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, for 15c.

Red Damask, large assortment of patterns, fast colors, for 25c.

Bates' Turkey Red Damask, warranted fast colors, worth 50c, for 39c

Large size Quilt, hemmed ready for use, for 69c

Quilts, full size, good weight, 49c.

Extra size Quilts, Marseiles patterns worth $1 00, for 75c.

MAGUIRE'S Granger Store, 336 & 338 W. Washington Street.

Bicycle Racks

made of iron with space for sign. Best made. Come in see them.

The Detch BICYCLE COMPANY. 42 East Ohio Street.

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excel all others in quality and natural taste.

A full line of Confections, Box Candy a specialty.

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Don't Throw Away Your Money On a Worthless Bicycle

Only the best material used and skilled workmen employed in building:

Tribune, Dayton and Crawford BICYCLES

And they cost the buyer no more than the unknown that is being offered as a bicycle.

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Our New Store.

JUST A WORD WITH YOU.

We have a big line of Plaid Hose for Ladies and Gentlemen, price 15c and 25c a pair.

We are receiving new novelties in Spring Goods every day.

Buy your next Collar from us and you will call and get another.

We are showing a beautiful line of Shirts of every description.

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BEST SERVICE . . . . FAIR PRICES

CHICAGO SHOE COMPANY.

Removed to

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Bargains in Shoes at all times.

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You will surely admit that PATEE CREST BICYCLES are good value for $35.00 So come and see them you are welcome any time.

GUS HABICH, 108 W. Market St. Cyclorama Place.

New Store--New Goods

We have no shop-worn goods held over for seasons, and bring them out again as "Spring Novelties."

All our goods are of the latest styles and up-to date in workmanship and finish.

You will find our prices the lowest—Our styles the best Our assortment complete.

THE PALACE, 310 Indiana Avenue.

Second Square. Phone 1974.

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Cycle Stable and Repair Depot AT Hospital for Disabled Cycles, No. 19 W. Pearl Street. Rear Commercial Club.

Where your Bicycle is cleaned and oiled. ready for you when you want it, for the nominal sum of Twenty-five cents per week. Give us a call. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Successors to H. N. ROETTER.

Time and Money

are thrown away trying to make bread and pastry out of cheap flour

DIADEM FLOUR

is made from the best wheat the country affords and is especially adapted for bread and fine pastry. Every pound is guaranteed.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

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Published for the first time in English. It explains all the mysteries; also the Book of Albertus Magnus and its mysteries. Send stamp for circulars. Address:

CONGERS PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 75. CONGERS, N. Y.

NO WEAR AND TEAR TO COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The Gem Laundry, 37-39 Indiana avenue, has long been known in this community for efficient and first-class work, hence always given satisfaction to its long list of customers. First of this year they put in a steam heated collar and cuff machine, the latest improvement in laundry machinery. The ironing is done by steam and the wear on collars and cuffs is preserved to a greater degree than by the old style. The goods remain pliable, the blue is not destroyed and a beautiful medium finish is presented, not obtained on any gas machine. This firm is the only possessor of its kind in the State and kindly invite their customers for an inspection of their plant.

We invite our readers to give consideration to the advertisement of the Palace Dry Goods and Manufacturing Co., on the last page. They will treat you right and guarantee you satisfaction.